

JPRS 79835

11 January 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2550

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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11 January 1982

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'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS SEEN INCREASING MIDEAST TENSIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Nov 81 p 16

[Article by Henrique Matos]

[Text] The "Bright Star 82" joint military maneuvers that began on the 14th of this month with participation by U.S. ground, naval, and air forces and Egyptian troops concluded their crucial phase recently. They are described by observers as a Washington tactic aimed at implementing the U.S. plan to create a regional defense system in the Persian Gulf.

It should be noted, however, that the wide scope of those maneuvers is accounted for by the interventionist policy of the United States in the countries within its sphere of influence as part of its attitude of provocation toward the region's progressive countries.

On the basis of previous events, such as the incident in the Gulf of Sidra (Libya), which had Reagan's full consent, and the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear power station in Tamuz by the Israeli Air Force with Washington's backing, one would say that the U.S. rulers are determined in wanting to impose solutions by armed force with a view to safeguarding their interests in that "vital zone," either directly or indirectly through their allies, especially Israel.

In these military exercises, the basic role was assigned to the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Nimitz" of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the two AWACS radar planes equipped with a sophisticated detection system that were supplied to Egypt some time ago, along with other light and heavy armament. The "preferential" zone established along the Indian Ocean will be extended to a point near the Ethiopian and South Yemeni frontiers when the "Bright Star 82" operations reach the Sudanese area in the near future.

The participation by Sudan and later by the Sultanate of Oman is not an accident. As another pawn of the Americans, Khartoum merely follows directions laid down by Washington when it comes to granting favors in its national territory for the establishment of U.S. military bases as part of the demonstration of strength against Libya, Ethiopia, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It is known that Nimeiri has been openly supporting Hissene Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN), the objective being to destabilize Chad in an effort to hinder the mission assigned to the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) by the OAU. One can therefore understand the American intention in furnishing him with "economic aid" totaling \$200 million (6 billion kwanzas).

As for the regional defense system that would comprise Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain, it has been learned that the idea was first suggested by the late Israeli general, Moshe Dayan, and has now been resurrected by the Pentagon. At the time--in 1967--Israel made the proposal because of the danger it was in just before the war against the Arabs. For Tel Aviv, such a system would provide a secure guarantee for striking a harsh blow at its enemies, since some were playing (and are still playing) into the hands of imperialism.

The operational center for the system in question would supposedly be set up in the Sinai Desert and would include a command center equipped with a communications satellite to be used--according to the Pentagon's militarists--for coordinating AWACS flights. It would also be used to direct the F-15's and surface-to-air missiles located at many U.S. bases in the Middle East.

At all costs, the United States wants to make "life expensive" for the region's progressive states--Libya, Syria, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Iraq--and the PLO, as well as the Lebanese National Movement. There is not the slightest doubt about this. On the basis of events ranging from Reagan's refusal to recognize the PLO--a recognition that would open up prospects for dialogue--to the statements by Richard Allen, the White House security adviser, who said that "the Israeli military forces have the right to pursue the Palestinians in depth," one immediately realizes what the motive is, seeing that the main strategic port for the imperialists is located in Israel.

11798

CSO: 4742/116

# REVIEW OF SHIPPING COMPANY ACTIVITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by J.M. and M. Correia]

[Excerpt] The National Shipping Company--ANGONAVE--yesterday introduced the public to a new ship named the "Kassamba," which was acquired recently on the international market. It has a capacity of 12,634 tons and raises to eight the number of national ships acquired since national independence.

The National Shipping Company, which began its activities in July 1977 with just one ship--the "Ngola"--and with a capacity of 9,500 gross weight tons, now has about 103,000 gross weight tons. The names of the ships are: "Ngola," "Hoji-ya-Henda," "Kifangondo," "Lundoge," "Joaquim Kapango," "Karipande," "Ebo," and the "Kassamba," which was put into service yesterday at Luanda's commercial port.

ANGONAVE is the only national shipping company that transports all available Angolan FOB cargo up to its total carrying capacity. It also charters ships on the international market. To insure regular and fast transport for the FOB cargoes imported by our country, ANGONAVE has established a strategy of operating on the world's most important regular routes in association with the shipping companies of friendly countries. The traffic is divided on a 50-50 basis--that is, by organizing departures to provide even supplementary services.

ANGONAVE has the following routes in the three most important zones of international traffic (Europe, the Middle East, and South America): from Northern Europe to Angola, two ships operate regularly every month, and from Portugal to the People's Republic of Angola, another two ships operate every month.

From the Middle East (Mediterranean) to Angola, one ship operates every month, as does one ship from Brazil to our country. Lastly, ANGONAVE operates one ship from Bia to the People's Republic of Angola every 2 months.

The National Shipping Company operated 45 ships last year and carried a total of over 419,248 tons of merchandise, while in the first 6 months of this year, it operated 56 ships and carried a total of only 269,261 tons. The difference--a larger number of ships and less tonnage in merchandise--is due to the fact that more bulk

cargo was imported last year, while more vehicles and other equipment of that kind were imported in the first 6 months of this year.

With only two offices abroad (one in Portugal and another in Holland to oversee all of Northern Europe), ANGONAVE is one of the African shipping companies enjoying great international prestige. In 1979 it received the "International Cooperation" award (Italy), and this year it was awarded the "Gold Mercury" prize (Venezuela). Nationally, ANGONAVE was honored in 1980 as a "vanguard enterprise."

#### Commissioning Ceremony

The ceremony for commissioning the new ship was presided over by Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who was acting on behalf of comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the republic.

Also present were Roberto de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for the economic and social sphere; Faustino Muteka, minister of transport and communications; Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), minister of interior; and other party and government officials.

This new unit was built in Japan but was acquired by our government from the FRG. It has a speed of 15 knots per hour and develops 8,000 horsepower.

After a leisurely inspection of all of the vessel's quarters, a speech was delivered by Dr Carlos Rubio, general manager of ANGONAVE, who emphasized the importance of this new unit in the context of the national economy.

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CSO: 4742/116



## BRIEFS

SEMINAR ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE--Huambo--The closing ceremony for the First National Methodological Seminar on Troop Services--underway since the 24th of this month--was held in the early afternoon last Thursday at the Nicolau Gomes Spencer Officers School. The meeting's main objectives were the need to study military regulations and for greater discipline in the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. Participating in the meeting were the troop service commanders of our country's First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Military Regions and of several military headquarters. The ceremony was presided over by Capt Joao Adao, logistics commander of the Fourth Region, acting on behalf of the commanding officer. The ceremony began with a brief introduction by 1st Lt Rui Apache, head of the Staff Troop Services Department in that military region. He gave a detailed explanation of the seminar's objectives and of the meeting's results. He began, for example, by discussing the qualities and knowledge needed for educating the fighters. He also reaffirmed the need for increased study of military regulations, a process that will help raise the organizational level within the armed forces. Rui Apache also said that after the seminar, it is expected that the assimilation and implementation of the teaching provided will be reflected in practice so that a more intensive battle can be waged against delinquency and crime in the armed forces. In another part of his speech, he emphasized, however, that even with the constant onslaughts by the South African racists, there is a high level of readiness and morale among the glorious FAPLA's fighters. [By Ramiro Aleixo] [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 9] 11798

CSO: 4742/116



PRESIDENT ABDALLAH SEEKS QUICK SETTLEMENT OF MAYOTTE ISSUE

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] Following French Foreign Minister Cheysson's meeting 18 December with Comoran Foreign Minister Ali Mroudjae, Moroni officials could not veil their disappointment over the difficulty in settling the French-Comoran dispute over Mayotte.

The Comorans point out that during the 5-15 October talks, Mitterrand had told President Abdallah that he hoped for a quick settlement of the Mahoris problem, as did the Comoran Government, and that Cheysson had confirmed these intentions, but without announcing any concrete decision.

The Comorans recall that in a personal letter to the president of the French Republic, the contents of which were not publicly divulged, the Comoran president, on 17 October, assured the latter that the "Comoros were prepared to negotiate the largest concessions to facilitate the task of the French authorities."

Abdallah is amazed that the letter has not yet been answered and that during the luncheon which he attended in Paris on 6 November, on the occasion of the conference of the French and African heads of state, "Mitterrand did not see fit to allude to it."

Worried over what they consider a "wait-and-see policy", Moroni authorities decided to ask the OAU to step up pressure on international bodies and the French Government to bring about, as soon as possible, the independence of Mayotte and its reintegration into the Comoros. It was for this that, on 2-3 December, Ahmed Abdallah went to Nairobi for talks with Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya and acting head of the OAU.

CSO: 4719/370

## BRIEFS

SATISFACTORY COOPERATION WITH FRG--Bonn, 2 Dec--Economic cooperation between Guinea and the FRG was the dominant theme at yesterday afternoon's meetings between President Sekou Toure and FRG leaders. The president of the Democratic People's Republic of Guinea and Rainer Offergeld, the FRG's minister for economic cooperation, expressed satisfaction with cooperation between the two countries in the economic area. In October 1981, the FRG promised Guinea financial aid totaling 18.5 million marks (about 214.5 million meticaiss). It also promised an amount of 8.5 million marks in cooperation aid for use in improving the electrical power system in Conakry. President Toure has already held a meeting with Ieter Von Wuerzen, secretary of state for economy, with whom he discussed the economic complementarity of the two countries. According to the spokesman for that secretariat, Von Wuerzen expressed satisfaction with Guinea's efforts to diversify its production of raw materials, which is centered on bauxite. He also said that his country is in a position to make a few investments in Guinea. In another connection, Sekou Toure said in a meeting with reporters that there are no political prisoners in his country. His statement was made in response to certain reports published in the West saying that there are political prisoners in that country. The Guinean chief of state also denied accusations of human rights violations in his country, and he invited any reporter who would like to verify that statement to visit his country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 10] 11798

CSO: 4742/123

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SITUATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Dec 81 p 20

[Interview with Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs Victor Saude Maria, date and place not specified]

[Text] After reporting on the impact of Portuguese colonization on Guinean society and analyzing the numerous economic difficulties being experienced by Guinea-Bissau (see LE SOLEIL, 30 Nov and 1 Dec), we are in conclusion presenting the interview granted to us by Victor Saude Maria, vice-president of the National Council of Guinea-Bissau and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LE SOLEIL: Mr Minister, the PAIGC, while being the guiding force in Guinea-Bissau, has remained a liberation movement. However, it has adopted democratic centralism, criticism and self-criticism, etc., as its operational principles. The socioeconomic organization in your country suggests the socialist production method. Why then do you reject the socialist label?

V.S.M.: Since the national liberation war, we have always opposed labels. And we do everything we can to avoid making our society an imitation of any foreign model. Indeed we learn much from others, but we are trying to work in accordance with the realities inherent in our country. It is true that we have adopted the principles of democratic centralism and criticism and self-criticism, but our political system is basically committed to working toward the development of our country, to serving the highest interests of our people. We refuse to baptize our regime "socialist." In fact, what would it change if we called Guinea-Bissau "socialist"? The name is in our view neither important nor primary. What is important to us is whether the present regime is in the service of our people or not. We want to create a just society free of the exploitation of man by man in Guinea-Bissau. Once again, the most important thing for us is our daily attitude toward our people. In Africa, the concept "socialist" is very often employed when it corresponds to no socioeconomic or political reality at all. I think it is necessary to be realistic and to proceed by stages--everything in its time--and we are not concerned with labels.

LE SOLEIL: The PAIGC Congress confirmed its support of the socialist camp, and President Nino stressed the friendship with the Soviet Union in particular during his closing address. What interpretation should be given this rapprochement with Moscow?

V.S.M.: As you know, this was our party congress. We have party relations with the Soviet Union. That country helped us greatly during the national liberation war, as

did the countries in the socialist camp. Thus there are close relations between the PAIGC and the parties in Eastern Europe. The aid provided by the Soviet Union was decisive for us. Therefore, it is entirely normal that we should express our gratitude to the Soviet Union at the conclusion of our congress. It is within this context precisely that the thanks voiced by the congress to the Soviet Union and the socialist camp should be viewed.

LE SOLEIL: Guinea-Bissau has problems on its maritime frontiers with Senegal and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Were these problems taken up at the congress, and what decisions were adopted in this regard?

V.S.M.: We have historic links with Senegal and Guinea. Our peoples are related and we can appreciate the true value of the role played by Senegal and Guinea in the national liberation struggle. We must inevitably have excellent relations with our neighbors in order to establish stability in our subregion. As officials, we have that duty. We must thus overcome and move beyond the problems existing, whatever their nature may be. Our relations must exist above and beyond these problems which we must resolve. Guinea-Bissau maintains excellent relations with Senegal on the one hand and with Guinea on the other, and our concern is to make further progress with every passing day in strengthening these relations. As to the frontier problems, we meet regularly with a view to their settlement. We have engaged in negotiations with our two neighbors to find a just and equitable solution. Within a few days we will send a delegation to Senegal to continue these negotiations.

LE SOLEIL: Has the dispute been referred to the World Court in The Hague?

V.S.M.: Whatever the means, the negotiations will be pursued to find a peaceful solution. Senegal suggested to us that the matter be referred to the World Court, but we believed it preferable to continue negotiations to find an amiable solution, to which Senegal agreed.

LE SOLEIL: But what solution?

V.S.M.: We are pursuing it and if we reach an impasse, we will then turn to arbitration. But it is our feeling that an African solution to this problem should be found.

LE SOLEIL: Did the presence of Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his colleagues in Guinea-Bissau do any damage to your relations with Gambia?

V.S.M.: I do not think so. We have spared no effort to understand our Gambian brothers, where the situation is delicate, very delicate. We reiterate that we did not know these Gambians who have currently taken refuge in Guinea-Bissau prior to the events in Banjul. Since Guinea-Bissau is a neighbor of Gambia, we immediately contacted the Gambian authorities when these individuals arrived here to inform them of the facts. Subsequently, we were in touch with both Senegal and Gambia. Gambian citizens are here, but we have no extradition agreement with Gambia. And there are other legal implications, moreover, such that we cannot extradite them. We have explained this to our Gambian brothers.

LE SOLEIL: Kukoi and his companions are said to have asked for asylum in another country. Do you know which one?

V.S.M.: I do not know. But what is certain is that they will not stay here long. We have always had excellent relations with Gambia, and we intend to develop them. We are studying this problem. They will not remain here.

LE SOLEIL: How much longer will they remain in Guinea-Bissau? One month? Two?

V.S.M.: I do not know. I cannot set a deadline.

LE SOLEIL: Mr Minister, have there been mediation efforts between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau?

V.S.M.: After 14 November, we were in touch with a number of countries with a view to persuading Cape Verde to change its position. Various African chiefs of state asked us to achieve reconciliation and a good understanding, recognizing the sovereignty of each country. Subsequently, we met with a number of these chiefs of state, including President Abdou Diouf.

LE SOLEIL: At the Paris conference on the PMA recently, your country submitted an alarming report on its economic situation. Have any interesting prospects developed for you since where aid is concerned?

V.S.M.: We have great hopes that the developed countries will devote concern to our difficulties and those of the third world. Our effort in Paris was to make them aware, and we hope that our voice will be heard. We remain confident, on the basis of the prospects available to us. Certain industrialized countries, such as France and Japan, have expressed their goodwill and understanding of our problems.

LE SOLEIL: In what way is the foreign policy you are pursuing different from that of the old regime?

V.S.M.: We have changed nothing in our foreign policy. We have redefined and reaffirmed it as it was established by our leader Amilcar Cabral.

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CSO: 4719/322



PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION INSPECTS BEMOLANGA SITE

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] In 1980 Bemolanga I was concerned with a preliminary feasibility study financed by a European Investment Bank loan totaling 1,107,000 ECU [European Currency Units].

Thus in this year of 1981, Bemolanga II consisted in extending and amplifying the results of Bemolanga I by studies now concerned with feasibility and basic engineering which would normally lead, by year's end or early 1982, to a "negotiable dossier" in support of a search for financing to complete the project. Bemolanga II has benefited from a new EIB loan of 2,170,000 ECU, from a World Bank loan of \$500,000 (approximately 125,000,000 Fmg [Malagasy francs]), and from a state participation of 350,000,000 Fmg.

Expenditures currently committed are amply justified by the ultimate purpose of the project, which aims at nothing less than our energy independence.

A 16-member parliamentary delegation led by Speaker Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka of the National Popular Assembly visited the site of the National Military Office for Strategic Industries at Bemolanga on 20 November.

After welcoming the delegation, Col Hubert Andrianasolo, OMNIS director general, quickly listed the work projects completed to date on the site of the Bemolanga bituminous sandstone deposits.

Taking up in greater detail the present phase II of the studies, whose object is to establish the feasibility and basic engineering of the project, the OMNIS director general revealed that the Bemolanga project would constitute the largest investment ever carried out in Madagascar since independence. He wished to reassure the deputies by pointing out that all



loans contracted or to be contracted for the project are to finance actual works which everyone can observe first hand.

Colonel Andrianasolo next spoke of the capacity of the future plant, indicating to the deputies that the unit will initially produce 15,000 barrels of petroleum products daily, a quantity sufficient to meet the country's first-stage needs. The plant will later produce 25,000 barrels daily of petroleum products intended for local consumption, with a residue for export.

OMNIS technicians then explained to the deputies the different phases of production; the products which will constitute the output of the future unit; the tasks carried out at the Bemolanga field and building sites (geological investigations, borings, laboratory studies, etc.); and the trials and tests currently being carried out at pilot units abroad.

The second part of the day's program was devoted to inspection of works on the construction site proper, including:

A helicopter overflight of Zone VI, which contains 500,000,000 tons of proven bituminous sandstone reserves;

Visits to several deposit sites, particularly to three operational boring sites; an open mine (Driez quarry) where mining tests have already been made; and a bituminous sandstone outcrop where bituminous seepage attracted great attention and aroused the deputies' curiosity;

The location of the future industrial site.

On their return to the OMNIS camp the deputies were invited to visit the OMNIS laboratory at Bemolanga, the carotheque, and the OMNIS personnel encampment.

After a luncheon for the parliamentarians, the deputy for Morafenobe was the initial speaker. On behalf of his region, he first expressed his appreciation to his colleagues for the general interest taken by them in this regional project of national scope.

He then expressed particular thanks to OMNIS for providing a military detachment to insure security not only for the OMNIS camp against the "dahalo," but for the whole region as well, and for emergency services provided for the population by the OMNIS infirmary.

In closing, he expressed the hope that such cooperation will continue.

President Andrianarahinjaka then revealed that as early as 1973, when he was minister of foreign affairs and foresaw the escalation in prices for petroleum products, President Ratsiraka concluded that it was already possible to look forward to the future development of Bemolanga bituminous sandstone, for their production cost was becoming competitive with that of imported crude.

When Didier Ratsiraka became president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, he created OMNIS and assigned it the goal of becoming operational as rapidly as possible. Speaker Andrianarahinjaka noted that such is today an accomplished fact, and praised the efficiency and know-how of OMNIS.

Finally, looking to the future, the Assembly speaker expressed the wish that Bemolanga, a territory today infested by "dahalo," would become an industrial zone serving as a focal point of important development, and that Madagascar should no longer seek its oil as far away as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

He concluded with words of encouragement to OMNIS, urging it to persevere in its efforts and stating that "the deputies place in OMNIS their confidence and the hope of the country."

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CSO: 4719/349

PORTUGAL PROVIDES COOPERATION IN CIVIL AVIATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Maputo, the Mozambique Airports (ADM) enterprise and its Portuguese counterpart Airports and Air Navigation (ANA EP) signed a protocol of cooperation in the field of civil aviation. It is scheduled to go into effect during the first few months of 1982.

The agreement that was signed yesterday covers basically three areas of cooperation: the sending of technicians from the Portuguese enterprise to the various organizational sectors; vocational training for workers from the Mozambique Airports (ADM) enterprise; and cooperation in areas concerned with engineering development.

The protocol recommends sending both operating and nonoperating personnel, covering technicians in human resources, air traffic controllers, financial managers, electricians, maintenance technicians, and others from both parties to the agreement.

As far as vocational training is concerned, it was agreed that this will include training courses in operating activities, the participation by ADM employees in civil aviation courses to be held in Portugal, and the sending of instructors to the People's Republic of Mozambique to organize courses for both the ADM and the National Aviation School.

It is also provided that the ANA EP will cooperate with the ADM by sending accessories and specific studies by Airports and Air Navigation. Also envisioned is the exchange of all necessary documentation for insuring proper implementation of the points agreed on in the protocol.

According to statements made to our reporters by the ADM's general manager, the signing of the agreement is the result of contacts established long ago between the two enterprises. "The visit by President Ramalho Eanes may have accelerated to some extent the holding of this important meeting."

The Portuguese delegation from the Airports and Air Navigation enterprise has been in our country since Monday. It consists of engineer Henriques Risques Pereira, chairman of the management council, who heads the delegation, and Carlos Santos Ferreira, a member of that council.

From the standpoint of the ADM's general manager, the agreement is seen as an opportune means of solving innumerable problems--chiefly technical--that our country is currently encountering in that field.

For his part, Henriques Pereira described this start of cooperation in civil aviation as being "very useful for both countries, and it may have beneficial effects not only bilaterally but also on the international level."

The chairman of the ANA EP added that other agreements may be signed at the convenience of both enterprises and that implementation of this recent agreement will now begin as soon as desired by Mozambique.

It is expected, however, that some of the plans will be a reality as early as the middle of January.

The Portuguese Airports and Air Navigation enterprise is responsible in that country for overseeing all air navigation and airfields and for building the necessary infrastructure.

According to Henriques Pereira, the ANA EP has established cooperation relations in Africa since 1979 with Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde.

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CSO: 4742/123

SMALL, MEDIUM HOTEL UNITS GO PRIVATE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpts] About 36 hotel establishments of various types in the city of Beira, including pastry shops, restaurants, guest houses, bars and cafes, will soon be transferred to the private sector, our newspaper learned late yesterday morning.

A liquidating commission named by the provincial government met day before yesterday to study the practical mechanisms to this end, pursuant to a directive issued by the central agencies involved in the process.

The same source told DIARIO that the findings of the commission constitute proposals that will be submitted to the resident minister in Sofala for approval, following which the establishments in question, which are currently under the control of the Provincial Office of Hotel Management, will be transferred.

The measures does not cover large hotel and tourist establishments such as the Hotel Mocambique and the Estoril complex, or other [? regulated] private units.

The action is primarily in response to important recommendations made at the National Conference for the Hotel Industry, held last year in Gaza Province, during which professionals and workers in the sector diagnosed the basic ills crippling the hotel and tourist industry in our country.

Even so, given the dynamic intended when the objective was defined, sources close to the transfer process feel it is moving very slowly. Even after the hotel conference, many other directives pertaining to the matter have been outlined, but have not been closely and strictly observed.

An official of the Provincial Office of Hotel Management assured our reporter that, regarding most of the establishments to be transferred, from the time they came under state intervention they have been incompetently and ruinously managed, leading to deterioration and destruction of furnishings and installations, despite admitted efforts to overcome these attitudes.

Our source reported that, because of this dismal picture, in many cases the provincial office had to take disciplinary measures in these units and also to meet the establishments' fiscal obligations and payrolls.

In addition to the work of the above-mentioned liquidating commission, the Provincial Office of Hotel Management has presented a specific proposal for criteria to be adopted in the transfer of units, in terms of priorities, among other factors.

The provincial office is in the best position to understand the variety of organizational and other problems of the establishments to be transferred, because this agency was given the task of directing them, despite the fact that it was immediately apparent that the lack of competent cadres at various levels would be a continuing problem, aggravated by the fact that, over a long period, no action was taken to correct it.

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CSO: 4742/113



WAVE OF CRIMINALITY, ILLEGAL ACTIONS NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Excerpt] Incidents of various kinds--assaults, holdups, incitement to defy police authorities, and other acts committed both by uniformed individuals who may or may not belong to the Defense and Security Forces and by civilians--have been occurring throughout the country in an attempt to discredit the Offensive for Legality and pervert the guidelines laid down by President Samora Machel at the rally held on 5 November.

As has already happened in other provinces he has visited in the course of an inspection and verification tour in connection with legality, government inspector Maj Gen Raimundo Pachinuapa has investigated in Nampula the attitudes of several citizens trying to challenge the power of our police structures.

In some reeducation centers or prisons, individuals being detained for crimes for which they have already been tried and convicted have been receiving letters inciting them to defy the police.

Some of those letters pervert the guidelines laid down by President Samora Machel and the criticism expressed in his speech of 5 November. Some prisoners have been led to confuse the role of the Defense and Security Forces [FDS] with the activities of a few members of those forces.

That action and other provocative attitudes on the part of some prisoners are giving rise to threats and violations of the rules at that center. A poor understanding by some members of the police forces of the content of President Samora Machel's speech on legality is hindering the correct resolution of the problems that have arisen. Their actions are sometimes characterized by hesitation and apathy.

In public places, the hesitant and apathetic attitude of the agents of authority, not only in Nampula but in other provinces, that results either from deliberate and conscious acts or from poor understanding--but in either case contrary to the objectives of the Offensive for Legality--has also been causing the power of the defense and security structures to fall into discredit.

Besides those actions, which are shown to conceal ulterior motives, there are also cases of clear violation of the offensive's objectives.

Uniformed individuals who may or may not belong to the defense and security structures commit serious crimes so that their activities as uniformed individuals will be confused with those of the police structures.

In the days immediately following the presidential speech on the Offensive for Legality, there were assaults in several cities--some involving the use of weapons--that were carried out by individuals presenting themselves as belonging to the defense and security structures.

Some police officers deliberately assaulted certain citizens for no justifiable reason, saying later that the victims should go complain wherever they wanted to and providing identification showing them to be members of the FDS. A source close to the defense and security structures explained to us that such acts are committed by a few members involved in certain illegal activities. Wanting to leave their police jobs as quickly as possible, they commit these crimes so that they will be fired immediately, thus risking minor punishment instead of a greater penalty corresponding to the previous illegal acts they have committed.

For the purpose of challenging the power constitutionally conferred on the FDS structures, several citizens commit acts of provocation to create a confrontation with the agents of authority.

Those confrontations with police officers [copy missing] properly organized involve gatherings of significant numbers of people who are incited to rebel against police authority. On some of those occasions, the agitators go so far as to attack officers who are trying to restore order.

Situations like these have been particularly notorious in Nampula, with participation by outlaws known as "mualeles," who devote themselves mainly to black marketeering in items not available on the market.

In visiting Nampula Province last week following identical trips to Cabo Delgado and Gaza, government inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa several times denounced such actions, emphasizing in every case the need to impose severe punishment on the perpetrators of those counterrevolutionary maneuvers.

Along with prompt intervention against those cases, the government inspector also determined that there is an urgent need to resolve all situations where illegal acts likely to discredit the Offensive for Legality still occur.

At the conclusion of his visit to Nampula, the government inspector emphasized during a review meeting--which we reported on in yesterday's edition--that constructive work is underway by the court structures to work out a solution to all the illegal acts.

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CSO: 4742/123

## BRIEFS

FDJ COOPERATION--The interprovincial training course for OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] members, which had been underway in the city of Beira with the support of a brigade from the FDJ (Free German Youth), concluded its work last Friday. The 2-week course was aimed primarily at raising the awareness of the young Mozambicans and providing them with the minimum knowledge that is indispensable for the better performance of their duties and at permitting increased supervision of young people in the tasks of national reconstruction. Speaking at the closing session, the OJM provincial secretary in Sofala urged the participants to put the knowledge acquired into practice. He stressed most ardently the great contribution that the FDJ members have been making on behalf of Mozambican young people, since the young German internationalists have never spared any effort to transmit their long experience to the youth organization. During the session marking the conclusion of the course, the internationalists from the Free German Youth distributed enrollment certificates to the participants and participation certificates to the delegates. At the same time, emblems and badges were handed out as a means of stimulating the participants in the course to devote themselves with greater dynamism to the tasks of the OJM. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 3] 11798

CABO DELGADO HARVEST BELOW GOALS--In the season that ended just recently, Cabo Delgado Province marketed 5,573 tons of various products, compared to the 7,510 tons called for in the plan. According to the provincial director of domestic trade in Cabo Delgado, the goals for corn, rice, and manioc were exceeded. She told Radio Mozambique that the inhabitants were intensively mobilized for the campaign this year, with the result that a great abundance of produce was received at the trading posts. Among the campaign's difficulties are the precarious condition of access roads at some places in the province and the lack of facilities for storing products and of infrastructure for processing corn. She emphasized that training courses were provided for the people involved before the start of the cashew nut marketing campaign and that this also contributed to its success. For the current campaign to date, more than 236 tons of cashew nuts from the current crop have already been marketed in this province. The production of cashew nuts in Cabo Delgado is quite low this year because of irregular rainfall during the time when the cashew trees were flowering and the uncontrolled burning-off of the land. The cashew nut marketing season in Cabo Delgado began last October with participation by 166 middlemen, including state enterprises, private firms, consumer cooperatives, and traders. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 3] 11798

SUGAR PRODUCTION GOALS UNMET--The 1981 Sugar Campaign in the Buzi Company, in Sofala Province, ended yesterday without meeting the quotas established in the Central State Plan. Instead of the 21,700 tons called for in the plan, only 16,157 tons of sugar was produced, even though the campaign was extended. It was to have ended in September. According to our special envoy to Buzi, the failure to meet the quotas was basically due to technical problems. For example, the plant was not supplied with enough sugar cane, while the transport sector (rail, highway and even air transport) could not fully meet the needs of the plant. We should also note the delay in preparing the ground to plant the cane, aggravated by the persistent criminal activity of members of armed bands in the pay of the Pretoria regime. Their acts of terrorism (attacks on production units and camps) made it difficult for the existing labor force to perform satisfactorily. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 1] 6362

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH DPRK--Mozambique and the DPRK signed a military cooperation accord yesterday in Maputo, following discussions between delegations of the two socialist countries. The DPRK delegation was led by the Korean vice minister of national defense, who has been visiting Mozambique for some days. Day before yesterday, the DPRK official was received by President Samora Machel, who expressed a desire at that time to expand cooperation between the two countries. Also day before yesterday, the Korean defense minister was honored at a farewell reception, which was attended by Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, Mozambican minister of national defense. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4742/113

PAUL VERGES SPEECH TO NIEC REPORTED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 24 Nov 81 p 10

[Message from Paul Verges to organizers of Conference on Hunger held on 26-27 October 1981 in Florence]

[Text] On 26 and 27 October 1981, a Conference on Hunger in the World was held in Florence, Italy. Paul Verges, known for his many speeches on behalf of the developing countries and a new world economic order, was personally invited to attend.

The following is the text of the message he sent to the organizers of the colloquium, which he was unable to attend. (Subtitles by the TEMOIGNAGES staff.)

Despite the 10,000 kilometers separating us and although my message might appear absurd when compared with the problems discussed by your assembly, I nevertheless wanted it to reach you because the question of hunger in the world and its solution or lack of solution will, in our opinion, affect the future of all mankind.

Fight Against Hunger: Responsibility of Western Countries

It is the task of the West to make the 20 percent of the human race living in the developed countries realize they are directly responsible for the continuation and extension of that scourge, hunger.

That scourge which every year kills tens of millions of our human brothers is the direct result of the underdevelopment from which most of the Third World countries suffer. That underdevelopment is itself the result of four centuries of colonization of those countries.

That overwhelming problem is characterized by the existence of extroverted economies, an accelerated deterioration of the environment and the disappearance of traditional agriculture, which causes rapid expansion of the desert.

The massive rural exodus has given rise to the growth of uncontrollable shantytowns, a problem made steadily worse by a rapid population growth which doubles the size of those countries about every 25 years.



We then have the problems of water, health and illiteracy in those megalopolises, where malnutrition, exploitation and prostitution affect the children most of all.

As for the local "elites," they must agree to fit into a totally unadapted Western pattern, which always alienates and generally corrupts.

#### Arms Race

In the face of this spiral of crisis factors in which developing countries are trapped, we must all be clearly aware that if, by the end of the century -- the immediate future -- nothing basically changes, some 80 percent of all mankind will daily face the problem of survival.

At the same time, if the developed countries continue their policy of overarming, they will spend on weapons every year a hundred times more money than would be needed every year to save millions of persons from a predictable, unavoidable death.

One must remember that these already horrifying prospects would be beyond measure if the developed countries should decide to use the weapon of food against the peoples of the underdeveloped countries. We must hail and support the demonstrations that are mobilizing all Europe against overarming, but at the same time, we must make these generous persons aware of the fact that every year, famine kills more than any nuclear bomb has ever killed and that dozens and dozens of Hiroshimas have occurred for decades, in silence, the organized blackout of the media dominated by the West.

#### Urgent Measures

It is absolutely urgent that all those who boast of being the promoters of human rights accept the primacy of the right to life for every human being. If this condition is not recognized, the catastrophe will be inevitable and no country, whether or not it is developed, will escape it.

That is why the necessary financial provisions set forth by the European Parliament must be implemented as soon as possible. However, fighting hunger by financial provisions is not adequate if we do not simultaneously attack the cause of that scourge, underdevelopment, and the cause that encourages the crime: I mean the ignorance, the indifference stemming from the Eurocentrism that is the mark of Western opinion.

At the risk of repeating myself, I would reiterate here my profound conviction that there can be no new world economic order without the institution of a new world social order that would unite the forces of progress in Western countries with those of the developing countries, questioning the current social structures that depend on the exploitation, downfall and death of tens of millions of people.

#### Real Development

In order to achieve this, we must tirelessly promote a new world order of information, a new world cultural order, in order to arrive, if it can be so expressed, at a new world mental order so lacking among the peoples of the developed nations.



Confronted with the tragedy of the colonized countries, the Western nations that built their prosperity and technological advances on the centuries-old looting and squandering of the human, mining, agricultural and cultural potential of the Third World cannot believe they are through with a "political decolonization" when all the economic levers remain under their exclusive control and as long as they have not accepted -- except verbally -- the institution of real self-centered development in the former colonies.

Each of us is fully aware of the fact that there is no historic precedent for the current situation.

We are at a decisive moment in the history of mankind. Everything that previously existed is now brought into question.

It is naturally the nations and their governments that have the material means making it possible to help solve the problems mentioned, but the duty of every human being in the West is to do everything possible to help inform, alert and mobilize public opinion, especially among the young, concerning objectives long ago defined and still being repeated.

The appeal of the 54 Nobel Prize winners, the tireless action of Rene Dumont (French ecologist and economist specializing in Third World problems), the works of Bedjaoui (former Algerian ambassador to France and the author of a report sent to UNESCO on the new world economic order) and the initiatives of Panella (Italian deputy to the European Parliament, who has just begun a "protein strike" to create awareness of the problem of hunger in the world) are contributions opening the way to immediate and possible solutions, as well as to long-term, possible solutions because fatality does not exist.

Today, we must destroy indifference because our ability to mobilize public opinion in the developed countries depends to a great extent on the outcome of this decisive phase for the future of our human community.

Saint-Denis de la Reunion  
26 October 1981  
Paul Verges

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CSO: 4719/335

## FJAR SUPPORT FOR CUBA REPORTED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR) statement, signed by Secretary General Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan]

[Text] The FJAR has received a telegram from a number of youth organizations in Cuba calling our attention to the fact that the United States is currently waging a campaign of denigration against the revolutionary policy of the Cuban Government with the obvious objective of mounting aggression on Cuba. The following is the text of that telegram, followed by the statement issued by the FJAR.

The government of the United States is preparing the final conditions for an act of underhanded aggression against Cuba. That country has put together a propaganda campaign according to which Cuban troops are being sent to Central America. Other lies and slander of the same stripe, accompanied by threats, are contained in the statement by the American Secretary of State.

This final decision on Cuba is reportedly already being considered by the Yankee government of the United States.

The current agent of the U.S. Administration has referred to a possible naval blockade and an intensification of the economic blockade.

Yankee radio makes appeals to Cuba and issues instructions for military actions against our country. That country is endeavoring to isolate the policy and diplomacy of Cuban revolutionaries, urging others to break diplomatic relations with the government of Cuba.

The Cuban people have decided to resist any aggression and not to go back on their principles. If necessary, we are ready to die to the last man in support of the revolution.

In the face of these serious threats to Cuba, we ask, on behalf of Cuban youth, for the solidarity of students and pioneers with our people through statements of position and denunciation of plans of aggression, messages and any other form of solidary action.

Union of Communist Youth (UJC)  
Federation of University Students (FEU)  
Jose Marti Pioneers Organization  
Federation of High School Students

Hands Off Cuba, Reagan!

The Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR) has just learned of the provocations aimed at the Cuban people and youth by the American Administration.

The Cuban Government condemns the allegations made public by the American Secretary of State to the effect that Cuban troops are allegedly being sent to Central America.

The FJAR reminds the Reunionese people and young people that this type of statement by American imperialism should not be taken lightly. It contains the seed of a veritable aggression against the first socialist country in America.

Such actions have already been tried on other continents, particularly Vietnam. We still remember the atrocious consequences of the American military invasion into that country.

Furthermore, the FJAR reminds the Reunionese people that the United States has refused for 22 years to withdraw from the Guantanamo military base located on the territory of Cuba, thereby violating its sovereignty, contrary to the basic rules of international law and the freedom of peoples.

In the face of this American provocation, the cynicism of the Reagan government is patent.

Consequently, the FJAR: vigorously condemns the current provocations of the American Administration aimed at Cuba; demands the immediate withdrawal of American military forces from Cuban territory; and declares its solidarity with Cuban youth in all its actions against the aims of American imperialism.

For the FJAR  
Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan,  
Secretary General

11,464  
CSO: 4719/335

CABINET PASSES DRAFT DECREE REORGANIZING ARMED FORCES MINISTRY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The Cabinet examined and passed a draft decree concerning the organization of the Ministry of the Armed Forces.

The development of the Armed Forces has increased since 1974, the date of the last structural reform.

Changes in Titles

In order to achieve better coordination, it now appears necessary to make changes in the titles and posts of the following departments.

1 -- The director of the Gendarmerie, with the same powers, would have the title of "high commanding officer of the Gendarmerie," better suited to his duties.

2 -- The Armed Forces commands would have the titles of "chief of staff of the army, air force or navy," which is more in keeping with the spirit of the 1974 decree, which instituted a General Armed Forces Staff.

3 --The Directorate of Administrative Affairs, Equipment and Logistics, which is more concerned with the budget than with logistics, would more logically become the Directorate of Administrative Affairs, Equipment and the Budget.

4 -- The Press-Information Department would be integrated into the Planning and Operations Directorate, of which it would be one of the divisions for practical reasons.

5 -- The Administrative Building Management Office, which is also in charge of building and personnel security, is bothered by awkwardness or confusion recently pointed out by the General State Inspectorship. It will be split up into two organs, which would be: the Building Security Office, under the Cabinet, which would solely have the duty of surveillance; and the Building Management Division, attached to the Directorate of Administrative Affairs, Equipment and the Budget, which would have purely management duties for the building and facilities.

6 -- As it is now set up, the Recruiting Office has the same powers as a major department and plays an important role within the Directorate of Military Personnel and Mobilization, of which it would be a division.

7 -- In order to ensure better followup of cases before the court and relieve certain cells, it is deemed preferable to attach: the Office of Pensions and the Veterans Office to the Directorate of Supervision, Studies and Legislation, which already handles disputes in general; and the Office of Armed Forces Social Action to the minister's military office, which is better informed about problems in this area.

In a concern for greater efficiency and coherence, the reorganization planned will bring about an indispensable new balance within the framework and in the spirit of the 1974 decree, thereby preserving the substance of the previous reform.

The Cabinet examined and passed a draft decree instituting a military officers training center.

The training of Armed Forces personnel has two weaknesses that must be corrected: the insufficiency of officers and the relative aging of junior officers.

#### Building Up Officers Corps

In the case of the officers corps, only three-fourths of the number needed exist and in the case of the junior officers, 15 percent of the personnel are over the age limit.

In order to normalize this situation, there would be an advantage in simultaneously training men who could enter the officers training schools and junior officers who could, within a reasonable length of time, take their place.

The center would be administered and would operate under the same conditions as a corps of enlisted men, while taking its specific nature into account. Instructors would be military men, later to be joined by civilian professors.

The Cabinet examined and passed a draft decree abrogating and replacing point 1 of the first paragraph of Article 53 of Decree No 71-131 of 10 February 1971, establishing rules relating to army recruiting.

Decree No 71-131 of 10 February 1971 sets the upper age limit for candidates for reserve officer status at 30. This age limit is too low for two main reasons: On the one hand, it deprives certain high officials of any possibility of access to the reserve officer status, thereby preventing the army from having elements with a great deal to contribute to the national defense, mainly civil servants in Category A. Second, the reserve may be stripped of active officers enjoying the possibility of serving until age 55, according to the terms of Decree 75-840 of 23 July 1975, if no correction is made in these extensions concerning the reserve.

It was therefore necessary to achieve the indispensable coordination of the two documents in question so as to maintain the desired balance.

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CSO: 4719/324



## UGANDA

### PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL RECOVERY OUTLINED

Paris ESPRIT in French No 5, May 81 pp 145-152

[Article by Gerard Prunier: "Restoration in Uganda"]

[Text] The dictatorial regime of Marshal Idi Amin Dada collapsed at the end of April 1979 under the thrust of the Tanzanian Army, which was accompanied by a small group of Ugandan exiles. Its fall caused a somewhat naive hope at one moment, at least in the West, that the drama in Uganda would have a speedy and happy outcome. That hope, linked with Idi Amin's self-proclamation of his importance to the destiny of his country, underestimated the consequences of his regime, the persistence of old specters and the weakness of the forces available for future renewal.

The heritage left by Idi Amin Dada constitutes a tragedy on practically all levels, and in particular, which might seem surprising where a former "military dictatorship" is concerned, where the armed forces are concerned. This shows an ambiguity in the nature of what Amin's dictatorship was. There are often two images of what armies in Africa are: on the one hand, in the states more or less artificially constructed by force on the former colonial patterns where there is no real nation, the army is perceived as the Jacobin crucible in which the nation of tomorrow will be forged. On the other hand, one can note here--and the one does not exclude the other--what the American political economist termed "the best-organized of unions," technically a force and using the technique of force, an auxiliary pressure group supporting and replacing the political regime.

Amin's army was neither one nor the other. To understand this, we need a bit of recent history. At the time independence was won, in 1962, the British left Uganda with a small, solid, well-trained army which was the product of the King's African Rifles, but was ill-equipped and poor in officers because the higher ranks had long been the prerogative of whites. There were only two African officers--Captains Idi Amin, a Kakwa from the Northwest (West Nile), and Shaban Opolot, an Iteso from the East. The Obote government undertook a program for the training of African military cadres, but on the basis of rather special criteria. The majority of the candidates sent to the British military schools were from the Nilotic peoples of the North, mainly Langi (the ethnic group of the president) and Acholi. In the great division between the Bantu of the South, more educated and politically aware and less strict, and the Nilotic groups of the North, poorer and less educated, the issue was joined. Earlier, the British, mistrustful of the people of the South, and above all the Baganda, who had served as their aides in conquest and then had soon joined the front ranks in the anticolonial struggle, had allowed them only a very limited strength in the Army: 20 percent of the ranks in 1962, whereas they represented 65 percent of the population. Idi Amin's star rose, Shaban Opolot was eliminated in 1965, and the Army became a Northern one.



Just after the 25 January 1971 coup d'etat, Amin purged the Langi and Acholi elements, representing 50 percent of the troops and the majority of the officers. Thus his recruiting base was reduced then solely to the ethnic groups in the province of West Nile--the Kakwa, his own tribe, and the Madi, Alur and Lugbara, representing less than 5 percent of the population. With the paranoia of the leader contributing, the non-Kakwa elements were gradually and violently eliminated: the Alur in July 1971, the Christian Lugbara in March 1972, and finally, the Madi, in June 1972.\* With each phase of the elimination, a new group of mercenaries was recruited, either Nubians (a "detrribalized" Moslem group of descendants of the 19th century mercenaries in the Egyptian army), or from among former Sudanese Anya Nya guerilla fighters who became available after the Addis Ababa (March 1972) truce, or again from among survivors of the bands of Ulela supporters in Zaire. This eclectic group, with very little or no military training at all, generally undisciplined and understaffed and without any roots in the country (only the Kakwa, or 0.4 percent of the population, being Ugandan), and also greedy, plundering and faithful only to their gang leaders, was let loose upon the country. This was a body closer to the great companies of the 100-Years War than a national army. When its commander was defeated, the army scattered, creating a tragic security problem, since far from disappearing, it turned its full attention to the banditry to which it had always been close. Stripped of its army, Uganda, as we will see, remains at the mercy of Tanzania and has witnessed the beginning of the era of private armies of the Chadian sort.

A second catastrophic heritage of the 1971-1979 period is to be found in the economic sector. The part of the Ugandan economy which was integrated in the monetary market was based essentially on the export of various farm products. Poor in mining resources (17,000 tons of Kilembe copper in 1970) and a limited processing industry, the country survived, from the point of view of its balance of payments, on its agricultural exports. But these farm exports themselves depended on the credit, transportation, packaging and storage capacity. The expulsion of the Asiatics in August 1972 dealt a fatal blow to these activities, auxiliary but vital to the industrial crops. The banks, granting medium-term credit on the basis of family, that is to say, clan and religious ties, cut off its aid. The automotive fleet was reduced by two thirds in 1 year for lack of replacement parts and skilled mechanics. Crop harvests, accumulating unprotected, rotted at the collection points. In view of this collapse, the small African farmers abandoned the production of agroindustrial products they could not sell, falling back upon food products for local consumption. Foreign exchange reserves dried up, imports disappeared, products needed for survival became available only on the black market, and toward the end of 1977, the point of total shortage had been reached for a number of items (soap, textiles, rice, oil, sugar, salt, kerosene for cooking).

Moreover, this economy which had been reduced to shreds on the pretext of "Africanization" continued, even in the remaining sectors, to lie beyond the mastery of native citizens. Amin was just as mistrustful of the Baganda as Obote, even though the Acholi and Langi were at the top of his list of enemies to eliminate. When the 53,000 Indians who "controlled" the Ugandan economy prior to 1972 were expelled, he was determined to leave nothing in the hands of the Bagandan petit bourgeoisie. The Ugandan

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\*See Musoke, Okello and Kajja, "Eleven Million Hostages in Uganda," ESPRIT, September 1977, pp 109-117.

"army" was the beneficiary of the president's generosity. Now since the majority of the former corporals and sergeants who were promoted to the rank of colonel or general did not even know how to read, the confusion was fantastic.

According to Amin's own former Minister of Health, Henry Kyemba, a witness to these events, "Amin's Nubian friends got everything they wanted. These people, without any education or understanding of business, were supposed to take over such major enterprises as the Fazal Abdullah furniture plant, General Motors and the local import agency for Peugeot. Some of the officers became fabulously rich, acquiring as many as 20 homes. The new owners were completely lost. They did not even know the prices, and would ask customers 'How much did you pay for that before?' The owner of a clothing enterprise mistook sizes for prices and sold size 15 shirts for 15 shillings. Pharmacies fell to unqualified people who sold medicines, toxic substances included, however and to whomever they fancied. A number of beneficiaries of the president's generosity merely pillaged the merchandise and left."

To limit the chaos, Amin had to turn to other foreigners, and it was his new Arab friends who supplied the personnel. At the end of 1978, what remained of the Ugandan economy was recolonized by Libyan bankers, small Somali businessmen, Palestinian merchants and Egyptian businessmen.

The third poisoned heritage of the "Marshal" was the aggravation of "tribal" conflict. A small country populated by about 32 distinct ethnic groups, 10 of which together account for 7 percent of the population while just one of them, the Baganda, accounts for 16.5 percent, Uganda has experienced difficulties in this connection since before independence. Cultural disparities are added to the fragmentation of the groups and their differences in size. The old settled kingdoms in the South and the West--the Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole, Busoga and above all the Buganda--clash with the poor segmented ethnic groups of the North, neglected by the colonizers.

Within this complex, the specific weight of the Buganda tribe--whose name, indicatively, was imposed on the whole of the country--is considerable. Traditionally powerful before the coming of the British and having profited from colonization to make the Busoga, Toro and Ankole their satellites and to crush their old rival, the Bunyoro tribe, the Buganda are more cosmopolitan, better educated and more ambitious than the average Ugandan. Although a minority, relatively speaking they are the largest group. Obote reduced their power in 1966 by destroying their old monarchy. But far from universalizing the state, he tried to make of it a preserve of the Northern peoples, and more specifically the Langi and Acholi. His party, the UPC [Uganda People's Congress], created basically to block Benedict Kiwanuka's Baganda/Basoga-based DP [Democratic Party], did not by any means become a national union party, but the party of the North. Idi Amin's coup d'etat, without improving North-South relations, established a new dichotomy, this time within the Northern forces. The members of the West Nile ethnic groups massacred the Acholi and the Langi, and then set to battling among themselves, while the Alor, Lugbara and Madi were eliminated from the coalition. As in the Corsican vendettas, blood feuds developed everywhere, and each group sought permission from the new regime to take its revenge.

And concretely, who will take over that regime? The question must be asked, because this, last but not least, is Amin's final legacy: the sociopolitical elite has been

destroyed. There is a great deal of complaint in Africa today about the greed of the elite groups. In Uganda they have disappeared, and the lack thereof is at least as difficult a problem as their overwhelming presence elsewhere. Amin, a narrow and primitive-minded noncommissioned officer, had a hatred of intelligence, education and culture. The list of the individuals assassinated under his regime reads like a Who's Who of Uganda prior to 1971: Frank Kalimuzo, the chancellor of Makerere University; Benedict Kiwanuka, former prime minister, president and dean of the Ugandan magistrates; J. Sentongo, Secretary of State for Finance; Kigonya, director of the prison system; Joani Lwum, the anglican archbishop of Kampala; businessman Michel Kagwa...to mention only the best-known. Thousands of government employees, doctors, engineers, lawyers and professors were assassinated. To be sure, with the elimination of 300,000 individuals in 8.5 years, Amin went well beyond the boundaries of the elite groups. But the systematic massacre of all the educated people guaranteed their heavy representation on this terrible list, and the majority of those who survived escaped death only through exile. Today, they await change and are not at all eager for a premature return.

And the youth, which should have been able to take over the reins of power, suffered greatly. The educational institutions which were the pride of Uganda, such as Makerere University, the best in East Africa, along with King's College, Budo and St. Mary's College in Kisubi, were eviscerated, often in the literal sense of the term, through the murder of the professors. The schools in the interior lack even paper and pencils. Discouragement has become endemic among those who should have been the guarantee of the country's future.

Something cracked, perhaps as occurred nowhere else in Africa. The destruction in Angola or Mozambique was the result of the anticolonial struggle. In Nigeria, the outcome of the civil war crisis produced a dynamism characterized by unity and a focus on oil. But here, a country which is economically comfortable if not prosperous, one which has no problem as to self-sufficiency in food, which is the heir to a solid British legal tradition and is endowed with an excellent communications infrastructure, has literally been sacked and bled of the best of its people by an armed band which was not even native. The chaos created in civilian society is probably without parallel on this continent, except perhaps in Equatorial Guinea after the "reign" of Macias Nguema.

Given this dramatic heritage from the preceding regime, what is the current situation?

First and foremost is the issue of security and the problem of the armed forces and the police.

The dissolution of Idi Amin's mercenary corps was followed by a situation of diffuse violence and open banditry in the peripheral provinces (West Nile, Karamoja). The plundering of armories and military depots distributed weapons and uniforms generally among the public. The violence of private armies has been added to the armed attacks by the "kondos" (bandits) which had already become frequent in recent years. For the Ugandan army which is being formed resembles a political militia more nearly than a national body. Lieutenant Colonel Oyite-Ojok, chief of the general staff, and Colonel Okello, commander in chief, a Langi like the president, have recruited their ethnic brothers. Among the remaining officers in the anti-Amin faction prior to the



coup d'etat and survivors of the bloody and frustrated invasion attempt of September 1972, they closed their eyes to the pro-UPC interference of the armed forces in the recent elections and have tolerated the massacres of the Alur, Madi and Kakwa peoples perpetrated since (February-March 1981).

Given such partisan use of the armed forces, with the tacit acceptance of the 10,000 soldiers in the Tanzanian expeditionary corps, the liberation forces troops rallied by Yoweri Museveni, like him members of the Banyankole ethnic group, deserted en masse to return to their native district. With their weapons. And we will see later on to what end.

In this climate of uncertainty, to the aggravation of which they have sometimes contributed--their repression of Amin's last troops in West Nile was extremely violent--the Tanzanian troops, 2 years after their intervention began, represent the only element which can be controlled. Their withdrawal, promised for June by Mr Nyerere, would seem hardly possible under the current circumstances. But keeping them there, which is costly for Dar-es-Salaam, resolves nothing in the long run.

For the basic problem remains economic. In this connection, something must be said about the famine which occurred in Karamoja during the summer of 1980, with the comment at the outset that this was far from representative of the average Ugandan situation, nor was it on the other hand inevitable because of the weather. From the geographic point of view, Karamoja is a semi-arid area with recurrent droughts which are taken into account in the traditional lifestyle of the Karamojong, who are nomal shepherds. They use their herds as a reserve against bad times and migrate in search of even the slightest grazing potential. When the last drought occurred--and the Turkana in Kenya and the Oromo in Ethiopia suffered equally from it--it coincided with a disastrous political situation. Bands of Amin's former troops, plundering the province along with Ethiopian and Kenyan cattle thieves, heavily armed thanks to raids on the Moroto Armory, had tremendously reduced the herds of the Karamojong, and thus their capability to cope with the crisis. In addition, neither the regime in Kampala, which was more concerned with pre-electoral maneuvering, nor the Tanzanian army, as the guardian of the ambitions of the UPC, took any serious steps to facilitate the transportation of relief supplies. During this period, the people in the rest of the country, which enjoys a moderate climate and where the safety of the roads was at least somewhat better, had enough to eat. It fell to international sources of aid to deal with the crisis, as best they could, feebly endorsed by Kampala.

In fact, two different sectors must be clearly distinguished economically: on the one hand there is the self-sustaining economy, affected by the plundering but still functioning, while on the other there is the portion of the economy integrated in the monetary market, basically agroindustrial and secondarily a manufacturing sector, which is near the zero point. The Karamoja tragedy, entirely situated in the first-mentioned portion of the economy, was the result of the intensity of the plundering. Elsewhere, this phenomenon, which has existed and has become more acute since 1979, still allows the peasant and his family to survive.

The problem is acute in the cities where the population depends much more heavily on the latter sector. The increase in the costs of foodstuffs goes hand in hand with the almost complete disappearance of the sources of income for wage earners and tradesmen.

Cotton, since the production collapse which followed the departure of the Indians who controlled the wholesale purchasing, the ginning and the resale of this crop, has almost ceased to exist as a source of foreign exchange. Coffee, the volume of which has dropped considerably but for which world prices have also increased, has taken over to some extent, as has tea, since the plantations belonging to Brooke Bond benefited from the self-serving protection of Idi Amin. But these two sources, which accounted for less than 30 percent of the value of Ugandan exports prior to 1972, are barely enough at present to cover the bill for oil imports. For lack of foreign exchange, trade has been reduced to the strict minimum, the small manufacturing concerns (textiles, matches, food products, a small steel plant) which are grouped around Jinja have closed their doors or cut back operations drastically, and government employees are only paid on a most irregular basis. There are tens of thousands of unemployed persons, creating an explosive situation in the urban centers, above all in Kampala itself.

There can be no economic recovery here without foreign aid, estimated by London at 800 million dollars, and aid will not come until there is calm, which itself depends on a political consensus which the elections, for the time being, seem to leave in doubt. Aid will be required to repair the infrastructure, particularly in the transport sector, more seriously affected by the Aminian era than by the short war between February and April 1979. The second task would be to relaunch cotton production, the leading source of foreign exchange for Uganda prior to 1972, along with gradual resumption of the production of coffee, sugar and tea, which has dropped between 50 and 75 percent since 1972.

Inflation is difficult to halt. Real income has dropped by 80 percent in 8 years and prices on the "magendo" (black market) are soaring out of control. Inflation is assessed at about 500 percent per year and control of it would require at least a devaluation, and more probably a complete monetary reorganization (parity for the Ugandan shilling is 18 times weaker on the black market than at the official value).

It would be the task of the EEC, the World Bank and international aid organizations, without awaiting massive aid for structural recovery, to provide support for transition designed above all to relieve the pressure of urban poverty.

But the key to the problem remains political, for if the economy depends on security, security in turn depends on the regime, which is in precarious balance within a context of unstable forces.

Mr Obote himself, who made the 10 December 1980 elections into a farce which could prove tragic, is not the least of those responsible. His maneuver was well planned: first of all the overthrow of Binaisa, a Muganda without any political deck to the past, a capable and dynamic man, who was replaced by a "military commission" the sole purpose of which was to put all of the power in the hands of Muwanga. He, for his part, was an old campaign veteran of Ugandan politics, a survivor of all regimes. A member of the Muganda tribe as well, he was first a monarchist, before hitching his star to the fortunes of Obote, for whom he served as the Bugandan guarantor. He then served the dictatorship as its ambassador to Paris, and did not break with Amin until 1975, following charges of misappropriation of funds. In exile in London, he was a latecomer to the coalition formed in Moshi in 1979, after which he returned in triumph to Kampala.

Mr Obote owes the patient "organization" of the elections to him. First of all, there was a reapportionment of electoral districts and a decrease in their number from 140 to 126, to the disadvantage of the Democratic Party, with the division and underrepresentation of its bastions. Then a system of voting with a ballot box for each party was established to facilitate the manipulation of the results of the voting. Then came the dismissal of Samuel Wambuzi as Chief Justice, who in that capacity would have had to examine the charges of electoral fraud, and who was replaced by a man loyal to the UPC. And finally, during the process of counting the votes itself, the president of the electoral commission, Vincent Ssekono, disappeared. He suddenly became "unavailable" just after he had announced that the DP had already carried more than 63 seats, in other words an absolute majority.

Commonwealth observers denounced irregularities, but did not go so far as to declare the elections invalid. This "victory" for the UPC, which was only that thanks to an arbitrary allocation by administrative decision of 17 seats which were excluded from the election, returned a discredited structure and a threadbare leader. Historically, the UPC had represented the anti-Baganda block, just after independence was won. Headed by a member of the Lango tribe, it rallied in a multiethnic formation all of those who feared the power of the inhabitants of the old kingdom. When that state within a state was destroyed in 1966, there was no further brake to Obote's power. Besmirched by corruption in connection with the disappearance of the war treasury of the Congolese rebels, and responsible for abuses of authority verging on the overthrow of government power (arrest of ministers opposed to the presidential policy), and a tribalist relying increasingly on the secret police, the GSU headed by his cousin Akena-Adoko, Obote, through his excesses, paved the way for the military dictatorship. The joy which welcomed the seizure of power by General Amin in January 1971 was naive, but spontaneous.

Unfortunately, it seems that during his long exile in Tanzania, Mr Obote neither learned anything nor forgot anything. Since his return from Dar-es-Salaam last 27 May, he has engaged in constant self-justification, talking about "his" roads, "his" hospitals, going from meeting to meeting with an armed escort, unconcerned with criticism or opposition, and listening at each stop to veritable ceremonies of praise carefully organized by his own men, distant, haughty, sure of himself. Control of the provisional government, the army and the media, and above all the support of Mr Nyerere, seem to have made it unnecessary for him to propose anything at all beyond restoration, pure and simple.

In fact, it seems that Mr Obote has underestimated the hope and the political awareness of his fellow citizens. There was massive popular participation in the electoral consultation last year, the first in 18 years. For the first time, there were alterations in the ethnic reflex: if the North remained basically loyal to the UPC, with the Buganda faithful to the DP, this latter party scored points among the other Bantu ethnic groups and even in the North, in particular in Gulu. Museveni, a young newcomer (36 years old), a former "leftist" student at the University of Dar-es-Salaam who sought refuge in Maputo during the dictatorship, an admirer of Samora Machel who personally took part in the armed struggle against Idi Amin, emerged as a new force on the political chessboard in Uganda. His party--the Ugandan Patriotic Movement (UPM)--won only a single seat, doubtless due to the desire of the opponents of the UPC to make their votes count for something by supporting the DP, but its influence exceeded the bounds of its parliamentary representation.



The electoral fraud spoiled the hopes of a new beginning at the outset. Some generous-minded foreign critics thought at one time that, as THE ECONOMIST said in its 13 December 1980 issue, "it is less important to know how Obote came to power than what he will do now that this has been achieved." The first measures implemented by the new president soon dissipated these feeble hopes.

The appointment of Paul Muwanga and Ali Madi as vice president and prime minister, respectively, appeared to be in recompense for their obliging devotion. Despite the vote of confidence from the opposition during the election of the UPC candidate to the presidency of the parliament, neither the DP nor the UPM were involved in or even consulted about the drafting of the necessary economic recovery steps. These were reflected above all in the doubling of prices for basic products in the name of "realism," without regard for the social impact of the measure. As to foreign relations, Kenya, whose support is needed for reconstruction, after being briefly courted just prior to 10 December, found its exclusion confirmed by the strengthening of the alliance between Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam.

Tribal violence, added to this haughty isolation of the authorities, speedily led to a break between the highest level and an important part of the political class, at the least, and doubtless the whole country. Early in February a Movement for the Freedom of Uganda (UFM), represented in Nairobi by wealthy Baganda, claimed credit for a series of coordinated attacks on five military barracks, seven police stations and a prison. Repression was instantaneous, focused first of all on the UPM, perhaps because of the guerilla history of its leader. Two of its leaders, Bidanda Ssali and Mrs Rhoda Kalima, were immediately arrested, while Museveni disappeared, although he had not at that time been linked with the UFM. A number of Banyankole militiamen decided to desert. Three weeks later, operating as a clandestine group, they made a violent reappearance with an attack on a series of targets in the very outskirts of Kampala--including the residence of the vice president himself--in which they killed 72 soldiers and blew up some of the installations supplying the capital with electricity. Their movement, the MOSPOR, urged the overthrow of Obote and the holding of free elections under the supervision of an impartial international authority.

If Museveni, with his Marxist background, is a far cry from the Baganda notables in the UFM, they nonetheless share the same distaste for a return to the errors of the past, and objectively their methods and their goals converge. Their rapprochement could be fatal to Obote if he were to prove incapable of the open political approach necessary to correct the situation. Meanwhile, paralyzed by the new outbreak of violence, the Ugandan economy is moving a little farther toward a return to the agrarian self-sufficiency which is gradually depriving the treasury of its last foreign exchange reserves.

Sources of foreign aid, full of mistrust, are hesitant. Their help is becoming extremely urgent. Up to the present, no serious international crisis has resulted from the Ugandan quagmire. The Libyan army, too far away from its bases, has only suffered ridicule for its intervention. The major powers have refrained from fishing in troubled waters. This respite will not last forever. There is a power vacuum at the sources of the Nile the like of which has not been seen since the "wars of religion" at the end of the last century, which were soon followed by British intervention and colonization. This vacuum will either be filled by the strengthening of the national institutions or through the direct or indirect intervention of a neighbor or one of

the great powers. The guerilla organizations, like the government in Kampala, will be tempted to seek foreign support. At present, Mr Nyerere is the only non-Ugandan interested party, but the choice of Nairobi as the headquarters for the UFM is already an indication of the choice of Kenya.

And, beyond the regional powers, the long shadow of the Russian involvement in Ethiopia and the new American presence in Berbera and Mombasa lies over East Africa. More than ever, political stability is necessary, not only in order to rebuild, but to keep the superpowers, whose interests might prove costly, at a distance.

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CSO: 4719/303

## PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES MAJOR ISSUES

## Codes for Officials

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **LEADERSHIP** codes will soon be introduced banning Government ministers and ZANU (PF) leaders from owning farms or businesses, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

Speaking during a television interview, he said some ministers had become more avaricious and more capitalistic "than the capitalists we have condemned".

"It's reprehensible in the extreme that after fighting to win the country for the people we should be the first to rush for farms and therefore deprive the peasants of the possibility of getting more land.

"But it's a question we are looking into. From the point of view of ZANU we have condemned it and any minister who has a farm must sell it.

"We can't have people who on one hand claim to be socialist and on the other are acting in a capitalist fashion."

But he would not be "overstrict" on ministers buying houses. "Some ministers have big families, bigger families than others. If they can have a permanent home, it can cost \$30 000 or \$50 000, and if they are able to pay for it over time, well, I don't think we should begrudge it."

But a minister had to live within his means. "His means are what the State provides, what the people provide. This is

where I get angry with those who acquire property, mainly as the people are on the one hand paying the minister a fat salary and on the other hand he wants to use State credit facilities to buy a farm or acquire a business.

"If a minister wants to have a farm then he must cease to be a minister in my opinion."

ZANU (PF) would very soon be introducing a code of behaviour. "It will be very strict because of our ideological commitment.

"And at Cabinet level, I am sure, it will also be equally strict because we cannot be seen to be doing exactly what we have condemned as the actions of those who occupy or own property, who own our mines, own large farms, own vast enterprises — the capitalists.

"This is where some of our leaders have chosen to find their home: in the capitalist category."

Mr Mugabe, who is also president of the ruling ZANU (PF) party, said he wanted the party to

remain a mass organisation as compared to Frelimo in Mozambique, where card-carrying membership had to be earned by action over a number of years.

In Zimbabwe a person declaring support for the party and wanting to become a member was given a card. Other Zimbabwe nationalist parties did the same, building mass support behind nationalist organisations.

"I am for a mass organisation myself rather than the purist type . . . a party of just the hard core would in my opinion be a regrettable step.

"But we must build in the mass organisation that core of the dedicated who through their actions can get a step ahead of their fellow members by being recognised as having performed certain actions or having worked for the party over so many years, some criterion which will characterise that inner core of the party."

He said the party should not be very strict on who it admitted. There were former UANC

people who now felt they had no alternative but to come to ZANU (PF). Some were genuine, some were bogus and it was difficult to tell the difference.

"But both genuine and bogus cases can be accommodated. It's better to have them under the thumb of the party so they can be getting directives from the party so that eventually some kind of transformation can take place."

The transformation would be intellectual and emotional, the Prime Minister said.

But while membership would be open, advancement to leadership positions would be strictly controlled so that yesterday's renegades did not become today's champions.

There had to be a period of adjustment, re-education and re-orientation. Mr Mugabe called for a return to the established practice of a two-year probation.

The party had suffered from losing some of its experienced cadres to the

Government but the structuring of provincial bodies would allow provincial work to be done at that level.

Also some of the structures set up during the war were no longer needed. The party secretaries of health and education, for example, need no longer be active party heads because that work was now done by the Government. Those heads could now attend to Government work.

But the party president, secretary-general, commissar, organising secretary, treasurer, publicity chief and the secretaries for youth and women had to be functional and these were the people restructuring the party until the congress, hopefully next year.

It would also be necessary to change the party constitution to modernise it for a ruling party rather than for a party fighting for independence.

## White Reactionaries To Face Strong Action

WHILE most Zimbabwean whites have accepted the changes in the country there are elements who are working to overthrow the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night, and he was now justified in taking strong action against these people.

Answering questions on television, he said recent statements expressing growing irritation at the way reconciliation had been rejected by a sector of the white community did not mean the end of the policy.

"The policy (of reconciliation) applies only to those who accept the reality of our political change. Those who haven't accepted it cannot be affected by the policy of

reconciliation in its favourable attribution to them."

The Prime Minister said those who opposed the present Government but had accepted change must be part of the system.

But some people still thought the country was Rhodesia and others went

as far as to say that portions were part of South Africa.

"When you have an individual of that mentality what do you do with him? He lives in the past — we live in the present. We can't live in the same home and we have got to find him a home elsewhere where he

can see a bit of his past."

Replying to another question, Mr Mugabe said the Government had perhaps been a bit too kind.

"We took it for granted that those we had forgiven were prepared to countenance the new policies of the Government — or at least accept

the change that has taken place even though they may be opposed to the policies of the Government and would therefore not work to destabilise our political and economic situation.

"We have been proved wrong in respect of some persons.

"But it has to be ac-

cepted and recorded. I think, that the majority of whites have accepted political change. They may not be happy with the policies of the Government, but they are prepared to be accommodated and they themselves to be accommodating.

"It is those elements that were recruited under the Ian Smith regime for purposes of carrying out savage acts—they are to be found in the national army, the police force, the former Selous Scouts—who are the people who are causing this destabilisation."

The same people were responsible for explosions

and acts of sabotage taking place and were working in collusion with South Africa to overthrow the Government.

"We will take action against them. We are

justified now to act in a much more positive manner even though the actions may be regarded by others as a negation of the policy of reconciliation."

But such action would amount to positive steps to preserve Zimbabwe's independence, ensuring greater security for the ordinary people.

Some civil servants were frustrating Government programmes and the only way to redeem the situation was to carry out the programme of advancement in all ministries.

### 'Country Must Be Ready to Defend Itself'

**SOUTH AFRICA** is planning all kinds of action against Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night, and the country has to gear itself for defence, giving the army real teeth and perhaps forming a militia.

"South Africa is planning all kinds of action against us. I don't just theorise: I am quoting from actual evidence . . . what South Africa is planning for us here."

Mr Mugabe said by improving the capability of the army he meant the continual training of the forces and "equipping the army so that it becomes an army with real teeth and not an army which cannot put up a defence should defence be called for in the event of invasion".

A militia might be required to support the armed forces.

The airforce needed new equipment but funds had to be found.

Asked about the manning of the Fifth Brigade Mr Mugabe said there were ex-ZIPRA in the unit. But more ZANLA were left after the integration of the first four brigades.

But ZANLA and ZIPRA no longer existed. They, plus the men from the former Rhodesian army brought into the new national army, had to shed their former attributes

and owe a single allegiance to the State and the government of the day.

Mr Mugabe said elements, such as "the Gerickes and Varkevissers", would be weeded out completely. "We cannot have an army which people cannot trust."

Peace had been the first priority of the Government at independence and was still a number one priority. The Prime Minister congratulated the commanders of the three former forces, who were now part of the new integrated single command, for what had been done.

There had been other major priorities at independence and these had been or were being fulfilled. Refugees had been resettled thanks to the great co-operation of the people who found them land in overcrowded areas.

Resettlement was continuing and would only be finished when land was evenly distributed among the peasant farmers. Free primary education had been introduced although the coffers did not yet provide for free secondary schooling. Enrolments in both sectors had doubled.

### FREE HEALTH

Free health had been introduced for those earning \$150 or less a month.

Minimum wages had been introduced and had been boosted to \$105 a month, and this was a socialist step. Historically Zimbabwe had a capitalist system and immediate nationalisation would ruin the economy.

To introduce socialism peacefully a stable political order was needed and the Government intended to modify capitalism from within, an endeavour that would be pursued more vigorously next year.

Private foreign investment would be examined to see if it fitted in with Government policy and would be accepted if State objectives became substantially private objectives.

The Government would opt more for partnership than outright capitalism.

Investment for the public sector had been sought at Zimcord. Those investing in the private sector were doing so for individualistic and selfish reasons, said Mr Mugabe, and not because they wanted to aid the population of Zimbabwe.

The mines, the land and the infrastructure should belong to the people and that was why the Government was developing the labour force so eventually it could become the

owners of the means of production.

Zimbabwe's land and resources could not be sold to adventurers from abroad as that would increase their hold on the economy.



## President Warns on 'Primitive Tribalism'

### BULAWAYO.

TRIBALISM is primitive and contains the seeds of self-destruction, President Banana told the congregation at Mzilikazi Methodist Church yesterday.

Speaking in Ndebele, the President, who was the guest preacher, said what a person was was a result of an accident of birth. No one chose to be black or white, to be Ndebele or Shona, to be Moyo or Neube, or to be male or female.

"It is the design of nature. How does the person who is discriminated against feel? Can we wash away our birth?"

"Sometimes tribal resentment is taken to ridiculous proportions. There are those who feel it is beneath them to speak another language, and I will welcome the day when Shona and Ndebele are made compulsory subjects at school."

"Our hope lies in our youth. It is they who must forge a sound basis for a Zimbabwean identity."

The day for choosing friends for our children is over," he said.

He said the day for tribal solidarity was also over, whether at schools, places of work, at church and in government. Nepotism and corruption could only destroy the people.

More and more Africans were occupying managerial positions. He warned, however, against people giving jobs to relatives when they were not qualified.

## One-Party Rule

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] **ONE-PARTY rule in Zimbabwe would be introduced the honest way as an expression of the people's will, not by banning opposition parties, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said at the weekend.**

Speaking during a television interview he said that while a one-party state would be introduced in time, there was no urgency.

A one-party state could be introduced honestly or dishonestly. "Ian Smith and company did it the

dishonest way by banning every other party that was a threat to their own and ensuring that only their own remained in the forum without challenge.

"That is one way of doing it and we have said we don't want to do it that way," he added.

"If we ban any party it is not because we want to reinforce the position of ZANU, but because we have considered that party to be subversive."

"We want to do it the honest way by ensuring that it comes as a result of the expression of the people's will."

"In other words let people talk about it, let them buy space in the paper and oppose it as much as possible. In the final analysis it is the voter who is going to determine whether we have a one-party state or not."

"We will commit ourselves in the future as we have in the past to the attainment of a one-party state." But, said Mr Mugabe, there was no urgency.

"I don't think it (a one-party state) is in sight really. There are many other more important things to attend to."

"We would want to ensure that those matters which to us are number one on our priority list are attended to. But it will come, whether it comes in 1983 or in 1984 — come it will."

CSO: 4700/486



**ZCTU LEADER TO BE ELECTED AFTER UNIONS MERGE**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **THE successor to the late secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions will be elected after all splinter unions in the country have merged.**

In an interview yesterday, the Publicity and Information Secretary of the ZCTU, Mr Elphadio Soko, said the organisation had the task to merge all splinter unions who were expected to participate in the election of a new general secretary.

"We want all unions to merge before we hold elections. It is our wish that anyone elected to the post must be an authentic representative of the workers who will truly represent their interests."

His organisation expected to complete its task of merging unions early in the new year. "Most unions have merged now, except a few," he said.

The ZCTU would soon appoint an administrative secretary to look after the affairs of the general secretary "until elections are held."

Mr Soko welcomed the new minimum wages for domestic and agricultural workers which were announced in a gazette last week, saying the move was a major step "in the right direction".

"We welcome the new minimum wage for domestic and agricultural workers who have been oppressed and exploited

for a long time by employers. We commend the minister for taking this important step to uplift the standard of living for our people."

He appealed to all domestic and agricultural workers to work harder for their own benefit and

urged them not to hesitate to report any employer who violated the minimum wage to the Government.

"The new minimum wages should inspire the workers to increase their productivity because it is now quite clear that the Government is doing its best to see that working people are remunerated fairly."

CSO: 4700/468

## CHRISTIANITY BROUGHT US FREEDOM, SAYS NKOMO

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE formation of the nationalist movement in the early 1950s, which finally brought about the independent nation of Zimbabwe in 1980, resulted from the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man regardless of race, colour or creed.

Addressing a meeting of the South Deanery pastoral committee of the Catholic archdiocese of Salisbury in Glen Norah last week, the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said it was Christian teaching that formed the basis of the people's unity in the nationalist movement.

The minister said an examination of present-day Zimbabwean leaders would show that they all came from families which accepted Christianity from the beginning.

They learned the importance of discipline, self-control, obedience, respect for all and the concept of equality and goodness of all men and women in the eyes of God.

Christianity taught them that service to God meant service to the people.

Saying he was a product of the Church, Dr Nkomo added that he had throughout his life been a Christian and a nationalist. It was impossible to separate the two.

One could not be a Christian without being a nationalist. That was why today's Government leaders were Christians. Some were even preachers.

The Church was a way of nationalism. Christ believed and preached that men were brothers. He did not believe in conflict.

Using Christianity as a base for the nationalist movement, one had to appreciate that the struggle was not against any particular section of the people, but against an evil system.

It had to be remembered all the time that evil had no colour. It was neither white, black, or coloured.

There was a lot that Christians could and should do in independent Zimbabwe, Dr Nkomo said. They faced a new challenge, to work with the people from the very core of society — the family.

The break-up of just one Zimbabwean family had tragic consequences for the country, he said.

Calling for a complete integration of activities between the Church and State, Dr Nkomo said the Church's role in nation-building was as important as

those of other institutions in the country.

It no longer could concern itself only with the spiritual needs of its faithful followers, but must also identify itself with the aspirations of the nation.

The Church now had an opportunity and responsibility to propagate a commitment to the cause of social justice, and to help find solutions to the country's problems, such as racism, tribalism, regionalism and a lack of common identity and destiny.

It should help to create a society not only rich in material things, but also in human values.

## USE OF TERM 'SHONA' DEFENDED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Dec 81 p 6

[Feature article in the "No Holds Barred" column by Gono Goto: "So What's Wrong With Shona?"]

[Text] I SEE that Dr Solomon Mutsvairo is trying to put on the garb of iconoclast (image-breaker). I have no quarrel with that. As a matter of principle (and I said so at the inception of this column) I believe in iconoclasm, because it is the enemy of intellectual stagnation and retrogression.

The human brain, like human brawn, is inclined towards cumulative degeneration and laziness, exposing it to uncritical acceptance of any superstitious rot as fact to be preserved and worshipped.

So some bit of brain-shaking from time to time is necessary to remove societal moulds and purify society. For this reason and to this extent I congratulate Dr Mutsvairo upon his declaration in the Herald last Wednesday to the effect that there was nothing like Shona people and Shona language, and that the word was derogatory.

He said the Shona people were in actual fact Mbire and their language is Chimbire.

### Warped

I don't know whether Dr Mutsvairo intended to tell the Shona people's real history, or what he thinks the history of the Shona people should be, or what he would like to see it look like.

It is, indeed, the history of the Shona people according to the gospel of

Saint - Wishful-Thinking. To put it in denotative terms, it is ethnocentric history — some warped literature purported to be history but written for the purpose of boosting or appeasing the ego of a certain ethnic group.

In many cases the ethnic group which forms the object of the adulation and flattery is one to which the author belongs. This is the dilemma in which Zimbabwe's pre-colonial history is plunged.

Book after book, pamphlet after pamphlet, have poured forth from universities in America and Britain, all projecting themselves as histories of pre-colonial Zimbabwe while they are, in actual fact, embellished eulogies of the clans of the authors.

To come to brass tacks: the Mbire people are just one of the numerous clans of the Shona people. They are identified by the totem of Soko with the Chidawo (cognomen) Moyondizvo (for men) and Bvudzijena (for women).

They are not the only Soko people; there are many others but who have different zvidawos. There

are Soko-Mrewa (VaShawasha), Soko-Wafawanaka, Soko-Mukundwa, Soko-Nyakudirwa — to mention just a few.

### Claims

It would be reasonable if Dr Mutsvairo had claimed that these Soko clans branched off from the Mbire clan, just as much as it is reasonable for the other Soko clans to claim that the Mbire people branched away from their clans.

But to claim that people of the Shava totem, Ngonys totem, Moyo totem, Mbizi totem, Nyati totem, Shato totem, Nzou totem, Hove (Dziva) totem, Shiri totem and many others, are all Va-Mbire is utter nonsense. There is no grain of evidence, either historical, anthropological, archaeological or otherwise, to back this.

There is also not one iota of historical evidence to back the claim that Zimbabweans originated from the Hungwe family. Mr Aneas Chigwedere of Goromonzi makes a

similar claim, but he advances no historical factual basis.

It seems to be history with bias and partiality, and that is not history at all. It is just an opinion, a tissue of superstition sauced with fiction and subjectivity.

What is nearer to the truth, if not the historical truth, is that the indigenous Zimbabweans originated from the Karanga. In saying this I know it will be said that I am Karanga and out to boost the historical and ethnical stature of the Karanga.

### Honesty

I am not Karanga but a full-blooded pukka Zimbabwean who worships impartial, unbiased, objective and factual history. To quote the Bible: Only truth can save us and our history. Historians need to be transparently and brutally honest.

There is both historical and anthropological factual basis for the assertion that all the original inhabitants of Zimbabwe — the MaZezuru, the Manyika, the Makorekore and the rest — descended from the Karanga group.

The indisputable evidence comes from the Arabs who traded in this country for thousands of years and some of whose descendants made their home in this country. Their written records make no reference to any group of people in this country, except the Karanga.

The other evidence comes from the Portuguese who visited the country in the 14th century and colonised it from 1632 to 1693. Their records speak only of Karanga people and the Karanga language which

they described as highly colourful and rich in idiom and metaphor.

It can be rationally deduced that the MaZezuru, Manyika, Korekore, as well as the smaller groups such as the Matoko, Mashangwe, Nanzva and several others, all broke away from the Karanga.

### Independent

The first break-away took place when Changa, who remained ruling in the Southern Province, declared himself independent from his brother Matope who had moved together with their father Mutota Monomutapa to establish a new capital at Chikochangonya hill in what is today called Sipolilo.

Changa seceded from the kingdom after the death of his father Mutota. He refused to accept Matope as over-all ruler of the entire empire.

After this little kingdoms sprang up all over the country, each one independent from the other and based on clans which themselves were based on totem relationships.

The anthropological basis of the Karanga origin is buttressed by the fact that the Karanga do not belong to one totem, like the Mbire. They comprise all the totems in Zimbabwe — the Ngonya, Soko, Hove, Shava, Shiri, Moyo, Nyati, Nzou and so on. They are the same as the Kalanga in the so-called Matabeleland who also belong to various totems.

So once upon a time we were all Karangas. It is like saying that some time ago every Christian was a Catholic and that until 1963 every African nationalist in Zimbabwe was a ZAPU man.

About the word Shona and its origin Dr Mutsaers is mixed up. There is absolutely nothing derogatory about it. It was first used by Mzilikazi to refer to people living in the west — entshonalanga — which referred largely to people who lived in Makonde (Lomagundi).

### Ignorance

To define the word "Tshona" as meaning "depressed", "dumpened" and "sunken" shows unforgivable ignorance or distortion by a person said to be a linguistic expert.

The word Shona is not pejorative by any stretch of the imagination. It is a denotative collective word describing people who lived in the west, spoke the same language, danced the same dances, sang the same songs and lived by the same culture.

The Portuguese called these people Masvina — the "suino". This is a derogatory term. But some early missionaries used it in an innocent collective, descriptive sense and published books called "Chisvina Readers".

It should be stated that both in its original and current usage "Shona" is an innocent, denotative term that accurately classifies millions of people living in Zimbabwe.

## ZANU(PF) TO TAKE FIRMER GRIP ON GOVERNMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE central committee of ZANU (PF) is to take a firmer grip on the Government and direct its activities more forcefully, the party's publicity secretary, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.**

He told a news conference in Salisbury after a three-day meeting of the party caucus that this had become necessary as most of the problems that faced the Government at its inception had now been overcome.

Because of this, the party now had a clearer picture of the issues it wanted tackled. He did not think this would cause any problems with the Government's coalition partner, the Patriotic Front.

He said the meeting, held at Government House from Sunday to Tuesday night, had devoted a lot of time to analysing the progress that had been made

by the party and the Government this year.

All party members had reported on how they had consolidated the people's power in 1981 within their own ministerial or party portfolios, and an examination of past mistakes had been carried out in the "spirit of criticism and self-criticism".

At the same time, said Dr Zvobgo, who is also the Minister of Local Government and Housing, members had identified the "major conquests" made by the masses in the social, political, cultural and

economic spheres of the country.

"Of particular significance was the decision that in future Government or ministerial policies had to reflect and be in line with party policies as enunciated by the central committee. The party must lead and direct Government much more forcefully than before, not the other way round," he said.

"During the three-day session, policies for 1982 were developed, distilled and analysed very thoroughly. A new theme for the nation, consistent with national policy objectives for 1982, was identified and decreed.

"The Prime Minister, in his capacity as chairman of the central committee

and president of ZANU (PF), will elaborate on the tasks that lie ahead in his New Year address to the nation tonight."

Asked about the implications of ZANU (PF)'s decision to control the Government the minister said it had to be borne in mind that the party was the "motivating, principal force" that outlined major policy guidelines for the

administration and he foresaw no problems from the PF in this regard.

In answer to another question, he said the party was looking for alternative premises for ZANU (PF)'s headquarters, which were destroyed in a bomb blast about two weeks ago.

Dr Zvobgo declined to say whether the bombing had been timed to coincide with a meeting of ZANU (PF)'s central committee, saying only that as far as he was concerned, he was not aware of any such meeting.

CSO: 4700/486

## MANY EMPLOYERS SEEN ALIENATING SKILLED BLACKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] MANY highly qualified black Zimbabweans are leaving the country disillusioned after experiencing "blocking tactics" by many employers. They are seeking — and often finding — employment opportunities in neighbouring countries.

The allegation was made by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, after a meeting with about 40 unemployed engineers in his Salisbury office earlier this week.

He said that he knows of cases where some qualified black Zimbabwean veterinary surgeons, who could not find employment in Zimbabwe, had left the country and were now employed in Botswana.

The minister challenged employers who reject applications by black Zimbabweans on grounds of inexperience, saying his ministry has records of skilled people with experience of more than 10 or even 20 years in employment who could not find jobs.

"Little experience is not good enough an excuse for not employing these people," he said. "Some people somewhere in our

system are blocking their employment. This is an unhappy state of affairs which should be corrected."

Admitting that a section of qualified black Zimbabwean job-seekers have no experience, the minister added: "I would like to ask the very person who says 'they have no experience' where and

how he got his experience if it wasn't through initial employment.

"It's important that if he was employed to acquire experience he must accept that people will be employed after they have been trained so that they too may acquire experience on the job, because nobody is initially employed with experience."

Dr Shava revealed that there are more than 100 qualified black Zimbabweans in various fields of engineering who could not find employment.

He also said there were about 45 people with diplomas in general engineering who were unemployed and 89 with motor maintenance certificates, also jobless.

He called on the public service to set an example by employing qualified people. "At least if the public sector gives a lead then we have sufficient force to persuade the private sector to do likewise."

The minister also said during the meeting, that some engineers who had reached retiring age had expressed their willingness to contribute to national development if called upon to do so. — ZIS.



## OFFICIAL SAYS RESETTLEMENT RUNNING ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] THE Government has so far resettled more than 6 000 families, and its resettlement programme is running on schedule, a deputy secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Mark Paraiwa, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Paraiwa, who is in charge of resettlement, said the ministry had introduced an accelerated resettlement plan in mid-September to cope with the heavy demand for land in many areas.

More than \$17 million had already been committed for land acquisition and development, and a total of 528 000 ha had been bought throughout the country.

He said the Government's resettlement programme had been a success so far and was progressing at a satisfactory pace.

His views were echoed by another deputy secretary, Mr John Hilligan, who is in charge of administration.

Mr Hilligan said that the resettlement pro-

gramme had a slow start through a lack of equipment and personnel but had developed.

"We started off hopping on one leg, and now we are running on two."

"We hoped accelerated resettlements would utilise services already available in nearby communal areas. It is our intention to go back to these schemes when we have eased the demand for land to a certain extent," said Mr Paraiwa.

## SQUATTERS

Squatters illegally occupying Government land earmarked for resettlement had been a problem initially, but this problem had been overcome. Asked if the squatters were to be resettled in other areas, he said that this was not always possible as many squatters were not eligible for resettlement.

Other problems had been the co-ordination of various departments and ministries to assist in the resettlement programme. Roads, schools, dip tanks and other services had to be provided for the settlers.

## BORROWING DEMAND OUTPACES SUPPLY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] DEMAND for funds from both the public and private sectors is growing faster than the money supply can handle, says the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation Limited in its December economic review.

Borrowing requirements in fiscal year 1981-2 were expected to exceed 1980-1 by more than \$300 million and could not be met.

This was mainly due to a drop in the expansion of money supply from 34 percent last year to less than 8 percent in the first nine months of this year.

But the increase in lending and savings rates due to the doubling of the bank rate to 9 percent, had been reasonably successful in curbing expenditure growth, it said.

The volume of manufacturing production between January and August was 12 percent up on the same period last year. Next year's prospects, however, were less bright.

National economic growth would be lower as industrial expansion would be restricted by the 15 percent limit in import allocations and the ending of the South African trade agreement in March.

The agricultural outlook was more optimistic but

depended largely upon improved transport conditions necessary to move crops and lower stockpiles.

The first eight months of 1981 saw the value and volume of mineral production drop by 8,7 percent. This trend indicated that mining output would decline in value for the first time in 17 years.

Deflated world market prices, falling production,

transport difficulties, skilled manpower shortages and rising costs were the main contributing factors.

Prospects for 1982 were uncertain as world prices were not expected to recover before the final quarter and the Government would be clamping down on capital allowances and deductions in April.

Although down on the second half of 1980, retail trade showed a 44,7 percent increase in the first six months this year, compared with the same period last year.

Sales of household goods, clothing, footwear and drapery were all up by more than 50 percent and motor trade sales by 48,5 percent.

Next year, said the report, would see widening disparity between production and consumption.

# ECONOMY LIKELY TO MAINTAIN GROWTH RATE SAYS EXPERT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] THE economy of Zimbabwe is likely to grow by 8 percent next year — as it did this year — the chief economist in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Timothy Muzondo, said yesterday.

In an interview Dr Muzondo said that despite the severe impact of lack of foreign exchange, transport bottlenecks, the skilled manpower shortage and industry capacity constraints, this year would show an 8 percent growth rate when the figures were available.

He said studies were being undertaken to find ways of solving the problems that hindered the growth of the country's economy.

"The Government is already studying ways of increasing foreign exchange and making proper allocations. A lot has been done to solve the transport problems as the Minister of Transport has indicated that by mid-June next year the movement of goods will be eased.

"With any shortage of skilled manpower, the Government is aware that it will be necessary to rely on expatriate workers, such as those in the railways — about 370 from various countries," said Dr Muzondo.

It was essential to design and formulate appropriate policies to encourage investment in order to increase industrial production.

"Many industries are now operating at full capacity and it will be necessary for them to replace their old machinery so that the employment rate increases.

"The private sector, which has an important duty in the development of the country, has to be provided with appropriate investment incentives to achieve their targets," he said.

CSO: 4700/486

## NUS OFFERS TO HELP STUDENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] THE National Union of Students in Britain (NUS) is willing to assist Zimbabwean students get more involved in Zimbabwe's national development projects.

This was disclosed yesterday by the president of the students' union at the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Clifford Mashiri, who returned from a three-week visit to Libya and Britain last week.

Mr Mashiri said that while in Britain he had held talks with various

student leaders, including the president of the students' union at the University of London, Mr Martin Young, and the director of the research and policy department in the NUS, Mr Julian Eccles.

"We discussed possible assistance from the NUS to the National Students Union of Zimbabwe (Nasuz) which was inaugurated in October," said Mr Mashiri.

"Assistance discussions centred on the expansion of student union activities here and involving

students in national development projects in Zimbabwe.

"In our discussions it was proposed that one member of the NUS's development and training department be based in Salisbury for a month to

make an initial assessment of Nasuz and its development potential and to make recommendations to the NUS central committee."

The NUS official "would also train, here in Zimbabwe, the recently elected interim committee

of Nasuz".

Mr Mashiri added: "It was proposed that any time in 1982 would be suitable for the NUS official to come to Zimbabwe — subject to Nasuz's approval and advice — and that the NUS would pay for the air fare and salary of that official."

Mr Mashiri also said that the NUS would ask for funds from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC).

Mr Mashiri also announced that Zimbabwe had now been admitted to the International Students' Travel Conference (ISTC) which meant that Zimbabwean students holding international student identity cards could get concessions on local and international travel by road, air and rail.

However, the University of Zimbabwe students' union was not issuing the identity cards yet as it was essential for personnel handling the cards to be trained first, Mr Mashiri added.—Ziana.

# SMUGGLERS PUT PRESSURE ON PLUMTREE CUSTOMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

SMUGGLERS coming into Zimbabwe from Botswana are using sophisticated means of avoiding detection by entering through unauthorised routes or sharing the smuggled goods with other passengers in a train in order to pass through customs.

The collector of customs and excise at the Plumtree customs post, Mr Colin White, said his skeleton staff of six officers often had their work cut out to detect smugglers. This was because of the volume of travellers going past the border post.

Unlike Beitbridge, it was not possible to hold a train carrying passengers for a long time because "for every hour the train is held up for searching the country loses \$1 000 in foreign currency — thus defeating the purpose of the search in the first place", he said.

Mr White said to conduct a complete search of a full train would mean detaining the train for at least 12 hours.

However, efforts of the customs officers had paid off when 15 women smugglers were arrested last week.

According to the records in the clerk of the criminal court office in Bulawayo 31 smugglers

have appeared in the Plumtree court since the beginning of the month. Except for nine, who were remanded to December 29, the women were found guilty and fined a total of \$675.

Mr White said the search by customs officers resulted in an average of 17 seizures a day. Confiscated goods were valued between \$8 000 and \$10 000 a month.



# NEW LAWS TO CURB ENEMY AGENTS INTRODUCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] MEASURES to counter espionage and sabotage were introduced yesterday, giving the Government wide powers to seize the property of enemy agents.

The new legislation, promulgated in the Government Gazette, is the Emergency Powers (Forfeiture of Enemy Property) Regulations.

It is directed at anyone the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, believes has been acting as an agent for a foreign country or has been acting subversively or prejudicing public safety.

He can issue an order for the forfeiture of all the property of such people, whether they are inside or outside the country.

An appeal can be made to a tribunal if the person concerned attends the hearing.

But the recommendation of the three-man tribunal, headed by a judge or someone qualified to be a judge, can be overruled by the President if the Minister considers that it would be against the interests of preserving public safety.

Once the minister has issued an order a custodian, appointed by the Public Service Commission, will take possession

of the property.

Before disposing of the property the custodian can deduct administration costs. Then he can pay off the owner's debts or pay such sums as he may deem fit in respect of dependents.

He can transfer the remainder to the State.

Provision is also made for the Minister to cancel any transaction made with the intention of circumventing the forfeiture order.

A lawyer said yesterday that the regulations applied to all the property owned by someone believed to be an enemy agent.

"It covers his house, furniture, clothes, money in a bank, stocks and shares and any property he may inherit," said the lawyer.

"There is legislation in existence to seize the property of people convicted of specified crimes, but these regulations give the minister powers to seize the property of people not convicted of any crime."

## CRACKDOWN ON SMUGGLING CONTINUES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt]

THE "Club Connection", which has cost Zimbabwe tens of millions of dollars in smuggling, is finally being cracked. Hundreds of black women have been stopped at the Beitbridge border over the past couple of weeks.

Dozens have been whisked off to court and thousands of dollars worth of smuggled goods have been confiscated.

The illegal trafficking began about 10 years ago with innocent women's clubs going to South Africa on education tours. But the bus trips soon degenerated into massive smugglers' runs.

The hefty crackdown has been ordered personally by Finance Minister Enos Nkala.

"Smugglers can rot in jail," he warned.

The minister also announced that a mandatory five-year prison term would soon be introduced for the racketeers.

The clamp on the crooks has led to an outcry about treatment on the border.

Women who were stopped in six hired buses last week claimed they had been subjected to "slow and humiliating" searches.

Most of the women slept out in the open while their hired buses were searched by customs officers.

They said they had been ordered to strip and were then subjected to "humiliating searches".

"The treatment has been sub-human," said one woman. "We feel like captives."

"We live out in the bush and when we take a bath we do it in full view of the men."

Another woman complained: "I'm a married woman but I was forced to stand stark naked."

"We've been subjected to intense humiliation."

But Collector of Customs Chris Noble said travellers were being allowed through the border post as fast as possible.

"When customs officials are searching buses and people they also check their passports," he explained.

"If they find someone has been out to South Africa five or more times in a year they impound his goods because it's obvious he's not going there on holiday but for commercial reasons."

"If someone is going out for commercial reasons, then he needs an import licence."

"If he hasn't got one we take the goods away."

Mr Noble added that customs officers also checked on the traveller's foreign currency allocation.

"If he has been issued more than he needs or has stayed out of the country for a shorter period than the holiday allowance permits, then we report him to the police," he said.

He admitted that people were sometimes ordered to strip, especially if customs were looking for small items — like emeralds.

Mr Noble denied allegations of racism.

He said more blacks were being searched simply because more of them were crossing the border.

Senator Nkala also dismissed the discrimination claims.

He said whites had been hardest hit by his earlier ban on car and furniture exports.

"Black women are abusing their holiday allowances," he added.

He said: "The Prime Minister and the Government have absolutely no sympathy for them."

"They can stay at the border for the whole month."

CSO: 4700/486

MAJOR GAINS RECORDED IN 1981

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Better Life"]

[Text] AS 1981 ends the Government officials and voluntary organisations concerned with resettling people can look back on a year of considerable achievement.

Two Ministry of Agriculture officials have called the rehabilitation programme for returning refugees a resounding success. More than 1.5 million people were helped with such items as crop and vegetable seeds and farm implements.

Not only the refugees, and others hit by the war, have been helped. The aid has extended to peasants such as the Dema people in the Zambezi Valley, who have had little of the better things of life and, until now, little chance of acquiring them.

Most of the progress and improvement has been in the rural areas. In the cities and towns there remains much to be done, not only to provide adequate housing but even to provide many people with a simple roof over their heads.

Talk of action by ministers or Government officials has not always been followed by action itself. There are still people in the shantytown Trashville; but those living near the Hunyani River at Seki, whose activities pose a threat to Chitungwiza's and Salisbury's water supplies, are due to be moved soon. Where there is a threat of this or similar nature, firm action must be taken to prevent outbreaks of disease.

With local authorities battling to put up sufficient houses, and many of the occupants having problems in paying for them, one of the aims of the planners in 1982 could be to resettle people who have been displaced to the urban areas by returning them to the rural areas, where the quality of life can only improve.

## NATION'S FILM PRODUCTION POTENTIAL HIGH

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Michelle Faul: "Zimbabwe Can Become a Major Film Centre, Says Producer"]

[Text]

**AMBITIOUS** plans to create a Hollywood south of the Zambezi in Zimbabwe are already taking shape with the filming of a US\$3 million motion picture drama entitled **Tuxedo Warrior**.

Producer Geoffrey Rose hopes the film, starring American Holly Palance (daughter of Jack) and Britain's John Wyman, will be the baby of a burgeoning industry to make Zimbabwe "one of the major film centres in the world".

Mr Rose, who is also chairman of the company producing the movie, Geria Filma, said last week: "This is going to become our permanent film-making centre."

"Zimbabwe's weather, the varied terrain, existing processing facilities and the fact that English is the official language, make it perfect for our purposes."

The company had already made a "very big investment" in the country and from January 1 would own 49 percent of shares in Central Film Laboratories in Salisbury. The Ministry of Informa-

tion would own the remaining shares, he said.

Latest offerings on the international circuit from Geria Filma, which had offices in London, Los Angeles, Munich and New York, were *Dressed to Kill* starring Michael Caine, and *Blowout* with John Travolta.

Mr Rose said the company had produced more than 20 major international movies costing about US\$100 million in the last five years.

He outlined exciting plans in the pipeline to build a soundproof studio for weather cover and re-equip the laboratories with new cameras and improved processing facilities.

"For example, the 35-mm printers here print 14 frames a second whereas the latest machinery prints 192 a second."

"We're also in the process of setting up a Zimbabwe film school, such as the one they have in Australia, which has put Australian movies on the map," Mr Rose said.

A major movie industry in Zimbabwe would not only be a big foreign currency earner, but would also attract tourists.

"I would imagine that most Zimbabweans watching television or going to the cinema are more familiar with the streets of San Francisco, Los

Angeles and Las Vegas than anywhere else and the cinematic media is one which puts a country on the map."

Mr Rose said he had already applied to have *Tuxedo Warrior* entered at the Cannes Film Festival next year as Zimbabwe's first official offering.

He was arranging for a team from France to come to Zimbabwe to view it, probably in mid-May.

In the crew was cameraman Walter Lasealy, who had won several Academy Awards since his first victory for *Zorba the Greek*.

Director Andrew Sinclair, who wrote the script, was a Cambridge don, acclaimed for his work on such classics as Dylan Thomas' *Under Milk Wood*, starring Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor and Peter O'Toole.

John Wyman recently co-starred opposite Roger Moore in the latest James Bond movie, *For Your Eyes Only*.

And Holly Palance, whose father Jack starred in *Safari Express*, filmed in this country five years ago, made her debut in *The Omen*.

Mr Rose said he had

employed about 70 Zimbabweans, including 36 local actors, for the film.

"On the technical side each technician we have imported has one or two Zimbabweans with him who are being given on-the-job training. The first assistant director, Steve Chigorimbo, is a Zimbabwean."

"I'm going to take this film to Hollywood to bang the drum for Zimbabwe and say: 'Right fellows, this is where it's at and this is where you have got to come to make your movies'," Mr Rose said.

Geria Filma planned to make six major motion pictures in Zimbabwe in the next year, including one called *Bram*, to be directed by J. Lee Thompson.

Mr Thompson, whom Mr Rose described as "one of the world's greatest directors", has many credits to his name, including *Planet of the Apes*, *Tom Jones* and *The Guns of Navarone*.

Mr Rose praised the "speed, efficiency and co-operation" with which the company's various applications had been processed.

"In a matter of weeks we have got a major company set up and registered and we are three-quarters through making our first movie."

"It would have been impossible anywhere else in the world. This would probably have taken five times as long in the UK and three to four times as long in the United States," he said.

CSO: 4700/486



MINISTER UNWILLING TO BACK BUS PROFITS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, is unwilling to guarantee bus profits, although the companies should be allowed to earn enough to stay in business.

"We are unwilling to guarantee profits to any company in the private sector," he said in a brief interview yesterday.

The Government is at present negotiating with the United Transport Overseas Services Limited who own the Salisbury United Omnibus Company and are the majority shareholder of the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company.

The two companies run all urban bus routes in Zimbabwe except for the Salisbury-Seke link.

The SUOC has a franchise agreement with the Salisbury City Council guaranteeing the company a 20 percent profit. Should the profit fall below this level

the council can either agree to raise fares or pay a subsidy.

Bulawayo has a similar agreement with ZOC but only for a 15 percent profit guarantee.

The companies say the profits are needed to finance development and expansion.

Dr Zvobgo has ordered both councils not to pay any subsidies but did authorise a 2c a trip increase from October 1. The companies have asked for a similar increase from tomorrow.

The city councils are not taking part in the talks which are between only the Government and UTOSL.

Recently Salisbury councillor Dr Timothy Stamps said the city was prepared to allow SUOC a 15 percent profit. The company could raise fares when profits fell but there would be no subsidies.

He accused the British shareholders of United Transport of scuttling the deal.

CSO: 4700/486

## CHINAMANO SEES INCREASED USE OF RAILWAYS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S rail problems have improved considerably in the last three months and there has been a significant increase in the tonnage of goods being moved, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in an interview.

"We are no longer as desperate as we were three or four months ago. The situation is now much better, though we are still far from reaching the optimum we would like," he said.

A major improvement in recent weeks was a speedier turn-around of rail wagons on the eastern Indian Ocean route through Maputo.

"The flow of fuel to Zimbabwe has been impeded by derailments on both the Mozambican and South African rail lines, but mainly it has been due to the turn-around of trucks, which has been unusually long," he said.

"However, in the last few weeks we have achieved a turn-around of 14 days, with wagons in Zimbabwe for eight days and in Mozambique for six days.

"This has provided for the satisfactory movement of petrol and I am happy to say that from now on, if all goes well, there should be no problem," the minister said.

Despite the fact that many "diehard businessmen" still insisted on

using the longer and more expensive route through South Africa, Zimbabwe was moving 40 percent of its goods through Mozambique.

## ARTISANS

The delivery of 60 new locomotives, due to arrive between February and June, would put the railways in a more viable position, he said.

Artisans recruited from India and Britain—about 370 in all—were working on the rehabilitation of old engines in the country and some which had been out of order were already functioning.

In addition, the South African loan of locomotives working on Zimbabwe's rail system had released several Zimbabwean engines.

"We benefit indirectly," Mr Chinamano explained. "Zambia has 10 South African engines, Botswana six, Zaire six and the South Africans have indicated to us that we could hire the remaining four.

"All these locomotives work on our system. The Zambian ones carry goods up to Victoria Falls, we run the Botswana system and carry goods for Zaire, so this has released quite a number of our locomotives, and we are now able to move more goods than we did," Mr Chinamano said.

But more locomotives were still needed to clear the stockpile of cotton, maize, sugar tobacco and minerals.

"When we get the 60 new locomotives we will be very happy and in a good position, though the economy continues to expand and the backlog of goods still has to be cleared," he said.

It would be some time before the backlog could be delivered.

Movement of maize was going well and all orders

would be met, he promised.

Maize orders exported through Beira before the Pungwe River rail bridge was damaged had been re-routed through Maputo, but repairs were complete and goods were being transported to Beira again last week, he said.

Maize bought by the European Economic Community for Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania, shipped through Beira before the bridge was damaged, had been temporarily re-routed through Maputo, while maize for Angola was shipped by a Zimbabwe air freight company.

Mr Chinamano was "confident" that all maize orders would be met eventually.

FULL PUMPS NEXT MONTHS, SAYS PM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **HOARDERS** and people panicking caused the shortage of petrol in Salisbury's filling stations but things should return to normal next month, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said at the weekend.

The shortage seemed to be only in Salisbury. The rest of the country had no serious queues, he said during a television interview.

"The petrol stations and the hoarders decided they were of one mind. The petrol stations would hold back certain deliveries for their own favourites or just to scare or create a panic situation when there was no need to do so at all.

"And then there were these people who were frightened, perhaps that at Christmas they would have no petrol, and started hoarding it.

"The adjustment is a mental one. Let's adjust the acquisitive minds we have in Salisbury: the petrol is there."

The car owner who had to queue but did not know the reason was justified in complaining. "But we complain about the people who created this panic."

The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development was looking into the matter and there should be a return to normality

next month, he said.

Asked about Feruka Mr Mugabe said it would be used as a storage and distribution point for refined fuels when the pipeline opened. The tariff that should be applied was being worked out between the Government, Mozambique and the company.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development would decide whether it was cheaper to build a new refinery or re-structure Feruka.

● Petrol was still limited or unavailable in Salisbury and central Mashonaland yesterday morning, according to the Automobile Association.

Supplies were, however, reasonable in the Midlands and much of Victoria.

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## ZIMBABWE

### BRIEFS

**GWAI CAMP LOSES--**Bulawayo. One of the only two remaining male assembly points in Zimbabwe began shutdown operations yesterday when more than 1 000 former ZIPRA guerillas were moved out from Gwai River Mine Camp to Llewellyn Barracks near Bulawayo. The army convoy of 52 personnel carriers passed through the city under police escort. It is believed no more than 3 000 former guerillas remained at the Gwai camp awaiting demobilisation, and two similar convoys of men are expected to pass through the city today and tomorrow to complete the camp's shutdown. The only other remaining male assembly point in the country is at Middle Sabi, and that is also expected to be closed soon. No further men are to be recruited for integration into the Zimbabwe National Army, and those ex-guerillas remaining had asked to be demobilised. Routine road-blocks were posted in the city to aid the passage of the convoy. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 1]

**DOMESTICS PAY--**Bulawayo. The new Government minimum wage of \$50 per month for domestic workers was welcomed by union officials in Bulawayo. According to the secretary for Matabeleland of the Zimbabwe Domestic and Allied Workers Union, Mr P. Hove, the new minimum wage would redress the discrepancies domestic workers encountered in received food and other benefits. "Some workers were paid \$30 without food subsidies, others with little food. The new minimum wage will help the workers to buy their own food although the rising food prices present a new problem," he said. Mr Hove said since the announcement of the new minimum wage his union had received complaints from eight workers who had been fired by their employers for a variety of reasons. "But we have managed to have them all reinstated," he said. Mr Hove said some domestic workers were being threatened with the sack for drunkenness or stealing. He noted that some of the workers had been with the employer for up to seven years. Mr Hove noted that some employers were pensioners earning about \$180 a month. He said their cases would be referred to the Minister of Labour and Social Services. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 3]

**TOBACCO FARMERS--**Tobacco farmers have been exempted from a provision requiring them to destroy tobacco seed beds, a Ministry of Agriculture statement said yesterday. The statement grants exemption of section 4 (a) of the Plant Pests and Diseases (Tobacco) Regulations of 1979, which says that in the 1981-1982 season tobacco plants in seed beds should be destroyed before January 11. The exemption was granted in the belief that there would be no serious hazard from pests and diseases in 1982 and that growers badly affected by the drought would benefit from the concession. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 3]

ARTISTS, WRITERS GROUP--The Zimbabwe Artists and Writers Association has been forced to disband, a spokesman said yesterday. This follows the expulsion of the former chairman, Mr Laston Gwapedza, and the resignation of the former secretary-general, Mr Shamiso Mapfunde. ZAWA was the Zimbabwean representative organisation of Unesco's International Association of Art. It was run by a ten-member steering committee, said the spokesman "who tried to survive as a production unit for the country's only cultural magazine". The first issue of the ZAWA journal was published in September 1981. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 4]

ARMY CLEARS MINES--Roads in poor condition in north-eastern Zimbabwe will be repaired as soon as army engineers clear landmines planted during the war, the Secretary for Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr P. E. Wilson, said yesterday. Mr Wilson said the co-operation of the army had been obtained to clear the mines with special equipment for the safety of roadworkers and the public. Efforts made to grade the roads resulted in a number of detonations but progress was steady. It was not expected that the roads in the Marymount area would be cleared until early next year. Mr Wilson was replying to a complaint that roads in the Rushinga and Nyanapanda areas were "very dangerous" because they had not been repaired after the war. The complainant appealed to the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic to take steps to remedy the situation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 4]

GDR TRADE PACT--A trade agreement between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic has been approved by President Banana and was gazetted today. The two governments have given each other "most-favoured nation" status in their desire to promote trade on a continuous and long-term basis. The agreement lists items which may be traded--basically high technology products from Germany and raw materials, commodities and textiles from Zimbabwe. Unlisted goods may also be traded. All trade deals will be in convertible currency and at world market prices and apply to people allowed to trade in either country. The agreement lasts five years and then continues unless one party gives three months' written notice of termination. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 3]

SETTLERS PROBLEMS--Marandellas. The 272 people from Rudaka Rural Council who were settled at Action Reynolds farm near Chibwanda Purchase Area are faced with many problems, the chairman of the Mudzimurema Council, Councillor Peter Goredema, said recently. Mr Goredema said the people did not have enough water and had no stores, grinding mill, dip tanks, clinics or schools. The Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development bought nine farms in the area which would be used for the resettlement of 5 000 families in the next three years. "The Ministry promised to sink boreholes at each of the settlements to be established and the people who were given the first priority to settle are those who had no land and those who could not find jobs in town," he said. Each family had been allocated about 6 ha for ploughing and the grazing area for livestock was to be communal. "We also need another clinic in Chiota because with 25 000 people being served by one clinic, some of the people have to travel long distances to get medical attention." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 4]

PETROL SUPPLIES--Fuel supplies at Zimbabwe's petrol stations improved a little yesterday with Birchenough Bridge being the only centre still reporting no fuel, according to the Automobile Association of Zimbabwe. [Excerpt][Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1]



PARAMILITARY INSTRUCTION--Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe share the aim of learning to defend themselves as peace-loving nations in an aggressive world, the Yugoslav ambassador, Mr Djuro Vukolic, said in Salisbury yesterday. Mr Vukolic was presenting certificates to 20 para-military instructors who recently finished courses in Yugoslavia. The aim was to train them to defend their country, not attack anybody, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1]

CRONJE TO CISKEI--Mr Rowan Cronje, a Republic Front Member of Parliament, confirmed yesterday that he has been appointed personal adviser to the "leader of the Ciskei administration". He said he was approached with the job offer at a time when there was a change in his employment circumstances. "They approached me while I was in South Africa on business," he said. "It was not an easy decision for me to make because I am very sad to be leaving this country." His job would be to advise the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, on "general matters". He expected to be involved in the homeland's relationship with other countries, and particularly in rural development. "It should be a stimulating position as Ciskei assumed independence from South Africa on a different basis from other homelands and this could be interesting in the evolvment of a new political dispensation in South Africa," he added. "Whether one agrees with their policy on the terms on which they gained independence, the fact is that they are the administrators and they think I can help them. "I don't know what their politics are and I don't want to get involved in politics," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 4]

FRUIT EXPORTS--Fifteen tonnes of Zimbabwean peaches, plums and nectarines have been flown to Amsterdam. An Affretair statement said that the 5 063 trays of fruit, valued at \$19 202, were destined for Paris to help meet the increased demand for fresh fruit in France at Christmas time. A spokesman for the Fruit Growers' Co-op in Salisbury said this year had been a record year for Zimbabwean fruit exports. He said the co-op experienced its first direct sales to Europe this year and gained a great deal of experience and established many contacts. "Because of this we foresee a greater demand for our fruit in the European marketplace in the coming year," the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 81 p 3]

TOBACCO TAKEOVER--TA Holdings Ltd has relinquished control over Tobacco Auctions Ltd in a \$2,5 million deal with Tobacco Sales Floor Ltd, a subsidiary of TSL Ltd. The deal effectively means that almost all of Zimbabwe's flue-cured tobacco will be sold through one auction company. In a joint statement advertised in today's HERALD, TA Holdings and TSL Ltd said the transaction took place on December 22. Of the amount mentioned, \$2 million had already been paid, and the balance would be paid over the next three years. A TA Holdings spokesman said a joint statement would be issued soon. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 81 p 3]

TOURISM STATISTICS--Zimbabwe recorded the highest number of visitors from abroad this year since 1972, according to the latest report on immigration and tourism. Between January and October this year Zimbabwe received 302 122 visitors from abroad. The last highest figure was recorded in 1972 when Zimbabwe had 405 485 overseas visitors. The report also recorded that a total of 17 742 people emigrated from Zimbabwe between January and October this year. This was more than

3 500 higher than the same period the previous year. In October alone 1 964 people emigrated. On the other hand 977 new immigrants settled in Zimbabwe in October. The total number of immigrants for the year up to October was 7 037. This was an increase of about 2 000 over the same period last year when there were only 5 341 immigrants. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 1]

YUGOSLAV LINKS--The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, left yesterday for Yugoslavia to work out concrete programmes of co-operation in information and tourism with his Yugoslavian counterpart, Mr Ismael Baira. The four-day visit is at the invitation of Mr Baira, who was in Zimbabwe last October on a similar mission, Dr Shamuyarira told Ziana yesterday the visit should result in agreements in exchanging news articles, and experiences in publishing and modernising newspaper production. The minister, who is being accompanied by the Deputy Secretary of Information Mr Anthony Ndoro, said he would also discuss tourism with the Yugoslavs who, he said, had been successful in promoting tourism from Europe into their country. "We would also like to encourage the Yugoslavs to come here and see some of our attractions," Dr Shamuyarira said. "The Yugoslavs receive thousands of visitors every year who go to see their ancient cities and the Black Sea which has a large development area."--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 4]

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